FIRST EDITION.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1872. NUMBER 190.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The colored citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, held a large meeting last night, and among other things adopted a long and earnest letter, addressed to Senator Sumner, protesting against his opposition to the Republican party.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of yesterday morning publishes the report of a meeting of soldiers held at Worthington, Green county, after a political meeting, which was addressed by Senator Morton and General Hunter. The soldiers' meeting passed resolutions declaring that the election of Greeley would be the triumph of the Lost Cause and a repudiation of all the differences between loyalty and treason.

A call upon Ed. Baxter, Liberal Republican, to announce himself a candidate for Governor of Tennessee is in circulation. He is called upon as a supporter of Greeley and Brown, the signers believing that the success of these nominees will be rendered more certain by a vigorous canvass of the State conducted by an honest, able and earnest supporter of the Cincinnati platform and candidates. The signers add that his acceptance of the position of Gubernatorial candidate is exceedingly necessary at this critical moment, in order to prevent all misapprehension or misrepresentation abroad touching the ultimate aim and purposes of the original supporters of the Cincinnati nominees in that State, and that such a canvass as that supported will tend greatly to bring the people of Tennessee into full and harmonious co-operation with the National Liberal party of the Union.

There were two important political demonstrations in Terre Haute, Ind., last night. General John E. Harlan, of Kentucky, being the Republican orator, and Senator Carl Schurz the Liberal Republican and Democratic. Each drew an immense audience, and each spoke to the greatest satisfaction of his political supporters. Before the speaking each party made a display of strength in a torch light procession. The Republicans' procession line was more than double the number of torches that appeared in the Liberal and Democratic.

A Lexington (Ky.) special says Rev. J. B. Stanbury spoke to a large meeting of Republicans there last night, mostly colored. Gabriel Burdett followed him, but was prevented from proceeding through his speech by the throwing of rotten eggs, sticks and stones. The meeting was effectually broken up. Stanbury was to have answered Dr. Davis, colored, of Richmond, who sustained Sumner this afternoon, but at the close of Davis' speech in the Court House, the Court convened, cutting Stanbury off. A dispatch says the State militia were among the rioters, armed with guns, encouraging them, and that no arrests have been made.

A San Francisco dispatch says the report that Congressman Kelley, of Pennsylvania, has declared for Greeley is unfounded. He speaks there for Grant to-night.

A Washington dispatch says that Senator Sumner has not yet made up his mind whether he will take an active part in the campaign or not, but that he may deliver one or two addresses before election.

A Portland (Maine) dispatch says that among the new arrivals there who are speaking for Greeley is Leonard M. Sweet, of Chicago.

The New York Democratic State Committee meets at Saratoga to-day to issue a call for a State Convention.

A correspondent writing from Warren, Ohio, says: Ohio will send good news for Grant and Wilson on the 18th of October. Greeleyites are flattening out. The straight-haired Democrats are looking anxiously to Louisville. We are thoroughly organized and mean to make it a warm fight. About fifty of the ex-soldiers of this place will visit your city on the 17th. The colored men here repudiated Sumner's letter by resolutions.

At a Republican jollification meeting in Mansfield, Ohio, Tuesday night, Senator Sherman made a speech. He said the result of the election in North Carolina had surprised him. He had not been one of those who counted on success there. He had believed it was a Democratic State, and expected it to give a Democratic majority of thousands. He regarded the result as a prophecy; it was a type of coming events, when the other States should vote next fall. He believed the favorable fortunes of the Republican party would continue until Grant and Wilson were triumphantly elected.

The Syracuse *Journal* states that a vote on the Presidential candidates has been taken in the Central Railroad shops there, with the following result: For Grant, 288; for Greeley, 97. A vote taken in a machine shop resulted: Grant, 29; Greeley, 9.

Judge Kelly predicts that "the organization of the Forty-third Congress will disclose a larger Republican majority than did that of the Forty-second, and the Republican majority from Pennsylvania will be materially increased."

Vice President Colfax predicts that Indiana, in November, will give its old Republican majorities of 1864 and 1868.

The Canneautville *Courier* says that arrangements are being made for a grand Republican rally at Meadville on the 13th of September. Senator Wilson has promised to be present and address the people, an announcement which alone will be sufficient to make the meeting the largest ever held in the county.

Representative Bingham, of Ohio, failed to secure the nomination in the new district where he lives by one vote. In a speech accepting the situation he said:

"I cheerfully accept the situation. No man will find me while reason has a place in my brain following the standard of that party or organization while conspired against the life of my country and attempted to destroy the unity of the republic; and especially does it become all American citizens who have regard to principle in the administration of American affairs by American citizens, to stand by a party that has gone back on all that is praiseworthy, upon all that was just, upon all that was right in his past life, for the sake of a nomination, and has struck hands with the common enemy of his principles, should not receive the vote of any man who has any self-respect or character."

The New Jersey Liberal Committee, at their session in Jersey City yesterday, agreed to call a State Convention for September 11th, at Trenton.

Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, who may be considered a representative carpet-bagger, and who has certainly attained to an unenviable notoriety by his connection with the politics of that State, is now identified with the Democratic Liberal movement. So, too, are many of the most corrupt and audacious carpet-baggers of Georgia and other Southern States.

Ex-Governor Goodwin, of New Hampshire, has been reported a Greeleyite. This is the way the ex-Governor favors the philosopher:

"Regarding the Greeley movement as a coalition of the worst elements of the old political parties, I cannot but look with dismay upon a successful issue of an alliance which would throw our government into the hands of its late enemies, the rebels of the south. In 1864, Horace Greeley, even then unreliable, attempted to defeat the re-election of President Lincoln—a man whose sagacity was clearly demonstrated in his selection of the general who was destined to give the final blow to the rebellion, and who, as your honored President for the last four years, has so faithfully administered the great trust reposed in his hands. Under the banner of Grant and Wilson, and only under its folds, can the country look for prosperity and greatness."

And ex-Governor Hoppin, of Rhode Island, in reply to the same sort of insinuation, is even more emphatic. He gives ten reasons for his faith in General Grant, each one of which is as well put as this:

"I believe that a change of administration at this time, which must involve a change in our home and foreign policy, would, from its very uncertainty, if nothing else, paralyze the business of the country, shut up to a great extent its surplus of capital, impair credit, and hasten on a disasterous commercial crisis."

It is suggested that under the new license law of Connecticut the democratic party could hold the proprietor of the New Haven House responsible for any damage done to the party by the candidate for vice-president, in case of another visit by him to that State.

Armstrong of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* wanted the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Tenth (Ohio) district, but failed. The convention nominated Rush R. Sloane, a Liberal Republican, to the great disgust of the Democracy. This is a Democratic district, and that makes the nomination still more remarkable.

The New York *World* says that Tom Murphy will be a candidate for Congress for the city district at the next election, the new apportionment having been arranged so as to make Murphy a resident of the Republican district. The other Republican politicians are dissatisfied with this plan. Charley Spencer is the opponent of Murphy.

The Philadelphia *North American* answers the nonsense talked about military despotism with the most unanswerable of all arguments—facts; as it says our army consists of a force of about 35,000 men, about the number of an ordinary corps in actual service, scattered over an area of 3,500,000 square miles, about one man to every thousand square miles. Now these troops are not the only armed men in the country. There is the armed and disciplined militia of the States, which are under the command of the Governors of their respective states. The Governor of Massachusetts to-day has a larger force at his command than any officer of the United States army, having now about 5,000 men and twenty guns under his orders. If it is true, in spite of these facts, that the country is groaning under the iron heel of a military despotism, what a heel that one soldier must have to cover a thousand square miles, and how big is his body.

STATE NEWS.

THREE new blast furnaces are being erected in New Castle this summer.

THE fall term of the Allegheny College, Meadville, commences September 18th.

THE Williamsport *Epitomist* says: The total loss by the strike will not be less than $200,000, including the loss of labor and of the use capital.

ON Wednesday Mrs. Mary Hoag, residing near Two Mile Run, two miles from Franklin, was run over and killed by a train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

THE Commissioners of Synder county have registered 3,706 voters for the fall elections. Beaver contains 426 voters, and is the largest district, while Middleburg, the smallest, contains but 98.

THE laying of the corner stone of Thiel college, Greenville, Mercer county, will take place on Thursday next. The ceremonies will commence at 10½ A. M. Several prominent educators and friends of education will be present and deliver addresses.

THE Allegheny river between Tidioute and Oil City is full of rafts beached on the heads of islands and other shallow places in the stream. There are upwards of thirty of those rafts between the places above mentioned, whose aggregate value will probably reach $1,000,000.

An important sale of land, from the estate of the late General Reed, was had yesterday, and there was some sharp bidding for the land, which is a piece of 150 acres, lying in what is know as the third section. After a tolerably sharp contest, the land was knocked off to Mayor Chas. M. Reed, for $40,000.—*Erie Dispatch.*

THE largest well struck in the Oild Region this summer is located at Petrolia City, a new oil town in Butler county, about six miles from Parker's. It was struck last week, and in three days flowed over 1,000 barrels, one fourth of which ran to waste. The well is said to be doing a little over 100 barrels at present. It is owned by S. M. Adams, Robert Ralph, William Parker, H. C. Adams and W. D. Blight.

A husband was convicted of beating his wife in court, in Philadelphia, on Thursday. In reply to a question from the judge whether or not he had anything to say, he paid a compliment to the faithfulness of his wife. This evidence of appreciation of his wife's virtues so worked upon the sympathies of the judge that he discharged the man. Moral—When husbands beat their wives out of court, praise them in court as an offset.

CAPT. J. B. GEGGIE, formerly of the banking house of Bissell & Co., Oil City, but now of St. Louis, drew a $50,000 gold prize in the Omaha lottery scheme. Upon returning of his good fortune Capt. Geggie went to Omaha, found the managers of the lottery, and on the 24 of July received a check on New York for $54,700 in greenbacks, the equivalent of $50,000 in gold. The lottery was for the purpose of relieving Mercy Hospital, Omaha, of an incumbrance.

MISS SADIE PAULHEMUS, a much esteemed young lady, drowned herself in the West Branch, at Williamsport, on the evening of the 5d inst. A letter written previous to the sad occurrence proves that disappointment in love affairs was her reason for the rash act. A number of men stood upon the river bank, witnessed her struggles in the water, and heard her cries for help, but made no effort to save her, although they could have done so without hazarding their own lives.

REV. S. CAMPBELL, a Greeleyite minister of Connecautville last Saturday attended a political meeting at Linesville. He got into discussion with R. P. Miller, Esq., and used some of Greeley's sylogisms, such as "you lie, you villain," or words and figures to that effect. The minister's right hand suddenly closed spasmodically, and the flexor and extensor muscles of his right arm commenced violent operations. To quiet the squire's nerves, the Rev. gentleman interposed his eye, which caused a Chappaquack turnip to vegetate thereon. He immediately humiliated himself by going to grass, and afterwards was moved to make suitable apology for his unwarrantable conduct.—*Meadville Republican.*

The Erie *Observer* says: The buildings for the State Fair will be located on the Reed farm, west of the city, one square beyond the car works and along side of the Erie and Pittsburg track. The buildings for the Fair will be some twenty in all, and will be surrounded by a rough board fence, eight feet high and about five hundred rods long. They will include a home department 150 by 70 feet; flower and fruit hall, 50 by 200 feet; dining room, 32 by 70 feet; four sheds for machinery, each 125 by 30 feet; 160 horse stalls, in all exending 80 rods; 140 cattle stalls, 60 rods long; 40 hog and 60 sheep pens, each 6 by 12 feet. The rest of the buildings will be occupied by the officers and committees, for refreshment stands, &c. The buildings are expected to be finished by the first of September.

HORACE GREELEY'S BARGAIN.

Pledges Given to Restore the Late Rebels to Power.

At a Greeley meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 2d inst., General Hodge, Democratic Elector for the State at large, spoke as follows:

"I have devoted a life time to the principles of the Democratic party. I have grown gray in the advocacy of those principles, and each year the conviction has grown deeper that its fundamental principles are the true foundation-stones of this Government. I have seen upon the battle field thousands throw away their lives in defense of these principles. The graves of the gallant Southern dead who sleep under every hill-side in the South, over whose graves the night winds sigh, are reminders to me of the love for these principles which still linger in my heart. The second passage in Horace Greeley's letter means that John C. Breckinridge and other chivalrous sons of the South shall be restored to their former positions of power and influence. Looking back upon the once shattered and fruitless hopes of the South, I now see that the equal rights and sovereignty of States shall be restored, and my comrades of the lost cause have not died in vain. This will be a victory for that for which they fought. Mr. Greeley promised to do all he could to aid us when we get a majority in Congress. I object to Grant because he is a Republican; because he is a member of that party which waged successfully the contest against my brethren of the South, whose orators kept the fires burning that filled the Federal ranks with soldiers. I have heard it said by some that the Democratic party shall have no part with Mr. Greeley in the conquest; but I feel that they will not be neglected. Not only will Greeley not forget who has helped him to the Presidency, but the record of his past pledges have been given us by him that we shall not be forgotten in case of success."

Colonel U. C. P. Breckinridge said at the same meeting:

"Our part of this bargain is to give the Liberal Republicans our votes, in order to enable them to succeed in the undertaking. Their part of the bargain is to restore to power the now disfranchised sons of the South, to drive out of the temple these vandals and thieves, and to restore you, Democrats, to their positions. They are to give you, men of the South, those places which the men of the dominant pacty now hold. *I don't care a picayune for Horace Greeley, or what he has said. He represents the dawn of a new era to us, an era that will restore us to power. What matter victory enough for us?* It may be, in the words of a friend from Woodford, Blackburn, "that Greeley is purgatory, but Grant is hell." The election of Greeley also means that the Federal soldiers, who now stand as a perpetual menace over the South, shall be removed. I am tired of seeing them here. They have no business here. This is not the place for them. I don't want to vote any longer under the shadow of bayonets. I want them out West, where they ought to be."

MARRIED IN HASTE.

Perhaps to Repent at Leisure—A Long Branch Sensation—Met, Matched and Married in Twenty-four Hours.

Long Branch letter to the Newark (N. J.) Journal.

Last evening there was a grand "hop" at the Mansion House, and many Newarkers were on the floor doing the delightful, together with a brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen from other sections. Shortly before 10 o'clock Counselor-at-law John D. Banghart, of Jersey City, was introduced to a dashing widow of thirty-five summers, named Mrs. Caroline Marsh, of New York. The widow is said to be possessed of $200,000. She is, perhaps, the most extravagantly fashionable dresser seen here for years, and has no end of magnificent suits. She has been a very noted lady here. After dancing together awhile, the pair promenaded on the piazza, and clung together so tenaciously that everybody was struck, and said the Counselor has certainly struck foo. "A genuine case of love at first sight," not a few said. The Counselor is a fine-looking fellow of about thirty-three—two years or so her junior. She is radiant in diamonds whom is well known, and looks really so, for one who has grieved at the graves of two husbands. To cut the story short, the two were married this evening about 7 o'clock, by the Rev. Adam B. Wilson, D. D., after spending the day together promenading and carriage riding. I have seen the certificate, which Mr. Banghart seems to be quite proud of, as indeed he is of his bride.

John Bull Says We Are Childish.

[From the London Globe.]

It will be a good thing when the American nation feels itself sufficiently well established to do without an annual celebration of its existence. There is something childish in this continued observance of the anniversary of the national birthday that is beneath the dignity of a powerful people. It has changed its innocence for Alabama claims. These annual festivals may possibly develop the taste for "orations," and revive and strengthen the foolish feeling of resentment towards this country, but their only educating effect upon the people can hardly be very beneficial. We do not now celebrate the gallant defense of those shores by Caractieus, or the splendid triumph of the Barons who secured the great charter of our liberties. Even King Alfred is forgotten in the enjoyment of all the beneficent institutions of which he is the supposed founder. We have outgrown such youthful follies, and it is quite time the Americans should follow our example. All the world is now ready to admit that the eagle is a glorious bird, and the War of Independence a highly creditable campaign. With this admission the great American nation should rest satisfied. To annually flourish periodically of their own perfection and supremacy is not the highest function of a powerful and ambitious people. There is much yet remaining for them to do before they can properly give themselves up to jubilation. The tone of commercial society in New York might perhaps be capable of some improvement, and, now that they are on the eve of electing a President, purified election might be advantageously attended to. The plumes of the noble bird are not yet quite as bright as the sun to which it soars.

A TALK WITH THURLOW WEED.

The Taylor Administration—Mr. Weed's Part in his Election—Fillmore.

Samuel Williams, formerly of the Albany *Evening Journal*, and at present one of the editors of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, writes to his paper an interesting account of a visit to Thurlow Weed, from which we extract the following:

MR. WEED AND GENERAL TAYLOR.

The conversation one evening after dinner turned upon General Taylor, his nomination, election and brief administration. "The history of the administration," said Mr. Weed, "which has never yet been published, is briefly this: In casting about for a Whig candidate for the Presidency, my attention was early fixed upon Gen. Taylor as the proper man to lead the party to victory. After canvassing the matter with friends, and bringing them over to my views, I boldly broke the ice by communicating with Gen. Taylor, which I did through his brother, Col. Taylor, going down the Hudson river one night. I told him to tell the General that public sentiment which had not yet developed, would eventually center upon him in due time, that what he had to do was to look back toward Washington, but to look toward Mexico, and that under no circumstances must he write letters or make pledges. The programme worked quite as well as I expected. Millard Fillmore, who owed everything to me, and in whom I had confidence, was placed second on the ticket. We were successful. General Taylor, who felt his want of experience, was disposed to lean upon Vice-President Fillmore, and even wished to make an ex-officio member of his cabinet. Hardly was the inauguration over when Fillmore began to act as if he were the head of the government. He turned his back upon the men who had made him, and endeavored to destroy their influence.

"One day on going to Washington I found to my surprise that I was rejected at the departments and denied access to the White House. I saw there was something in the wind, and resolved to meet it at once. I called on Colonel Taylor, the President's brother, and told him what had happened. He was equally surprised and indignant, and promised to see the President at once. Shortly after I received a summons to the White House, where I was most cordially received, and my request promptly granted. From this time forward my relations with General Taylor were of the most intimate character. Near the end of the session of Congress of 1849-50, I was sent for by the President, who told me he wished to consult me about matters of the most grave importance to himself, the party and the country. He said in substance that he had made up his mind to reconstruct his Cabinet, as it stood it failed either to satisfy him or the country. Two of the members he had, learned with pain and surprise, were interested as parties or counsel in a notorious claim against the Government; another was arrogating functions belonging to the executive. 'There must,' said the general, 'be a change, and at once; and I have sent for you to assist me in organizing a new cabinet.' I reluctantly consented, and before the interview was over two of the members of the new cabinet were fixed upon—Hamilton Fish for Secretary of the Treasury, and Edward Stanley, then of North Carolina, now of California, for Secretary of War. The matter was kept a profound secret even from the gentlemen themselves, the intention being to announce the new cabinet immediately after the adjournment of Congress. But before the programme could be carried out, President Taylor took suddenly ill and died in a few hours. Fillmore succeeded to the Presidency, threw off the mask as soon as he revealed, an ingrate to his friends and traitor to his party. Governor Stanley was told years after by me how near he came being a cabinet minister." I have given the substance rather than the words of Mr. Weed's statement, and may not have exactly reported him in every particular.

SNAKE-TAMING IN ENGLAND.

A Curious Domestic Scene.

A correspondent of the London *Times* tells this story:

I happened to know the gentleman and lady against whom a complaint was recently made because of the snakes they keep, and I should like to give a short account of my first visit to them. Mr. M., after we had talked for a little time, asked if I had any fear of snakes, and after a timid "No, not very," from me, he produced out of a cupboard a large boa-constrictor, a python, and several small snakes, which at once made themselves at home on the writing table among pens, ink and books. I was at first a good deal startled, especially when the two large snakes coiled round and round my friend, and began to notice me with their bright eyes and forked tongues; but soon finding how tame they were I ceased to feel frightened. After a short time Mr. M. expressed a wish to call Mrs. M. and left me with the boa deposited on an arm chair. I felt a little queer when the animal began gradually to come near, but the entrance of my host and hostess, followed by two charming little children, put me at my ease again.

After the first interchange of civilities she and the children went at once to the boa, and calling it by the most endearing names, allowed it to twine itself round her neck and body; in fact sat talking for a long time lost in wonder, at the picture before me. Two beautiful little girls with their charming mother sat before me with a boa constrictor (as the tree-boa is the constrictor of this Government. I have seen upon the battle field thousands throw away their lives in defense of these principles. The graves of the gallant Southern dead who sleep under every hill-side in the South, over whose graves the night winds sigh, are reminders to me of the love for these principles which still linger in my heart. The second passage in Horace Greeley's letter means that John C. Breckinridge and other chivalrous sons of the South shall be restored to their former positions of power and influence. Looking back upon the once shattered and fruitless hopes of the South, I now see that the equal rights and sovereignty of States shall be restored, and my comrades of the lost cause have not died in vain. This will be a victory for that for which they fought. Mr. Greeley promised to do all he could to aid us when we get a majority in Congress. I object to Grant because he is a Republican; because he is a member of that party which waged successfully the contest against my brethren of the South, whose orators kept the fires burning that filled the Federal ranks with soldiers. I have heard it said by some that the Democratic party shall have no part with Mr. Greeley in the conquest; but I feel that they will not be neglected. Not only will Greeley not forget who has helped him to the Presidency, but the record of his past pledges have been given us by him that we shall not be forgotten in case of success."

Colonel U. C. P. Breckinridge said at the same meeting:

"Our part of this bargain is to give the Liberal Republicans our votes, in order to enable them to succeed in the undertaking. Their part of the bargain is to restore to power the now disfranchised sons of the South, to drive out of the temple these vandals and thieves, and to restore you, Democrats, to their positions. They are to give you, men of the South, those places which the men of the dominant pacty now hold. *I don't care a picayune for Horace Greeley, or what he has said. He represents the dawn of a new era to us, an era that will restore us to power. What matter victory enough for us?* It may be, in the words of a friend from Woodford, Blackburn, "that Greeley is purgatory, but Grant is hell." The election of Greeley also means that the Federal soldiers, who now stand as a perpetual menace over the South, shall be removed. I am tired of seeing them here. They have no business here. This is not the place for them. I don't want to vote any longer under the shadow of bayonets. I want them out West, where they ought to be."

MARRIED IN HASTE.

Perhaps to Repent at Leisure—A Long Branch Sensation—Met, Matched and Married in Twenty-four Hours.

Long Branch letter to the Newark (N. J.) Journal.

Last evening there was a grand "hop" at the Mansion House, and many Newarkers were on the floor doing the delightful, together with a brilliant company of ladies and gentlemen from other sections. Shortly before 10 o'clock Counselor-at-law John D. Banghart, of Jersey City, was introduced to a dashing widow of thirty-five summers, named Mrs. Caroline Marsh, of New York. The widow is said to be possessed of $200,000. She is, perhaps, the most extravagantly fashionable dresser seen here for years, and has no end of magnificent suits. She has been a very noted lady here. After dancing together awhile, the pair promenaded on the piazza, and clung together so tenaciously that everybody was struck, and said the Counselor has certainly struck foo. "A genuine case of love at first sight," not a few said. The Counselor is a fine-looking fellow of about thirty-three—two years or so her junior. She is radiant in diamonds whom is well known, and looks really so, for one who has grieved at the graves of two husbands. To cut the story short, the two were married this evening about 7 o'clock, by the Rev. Adam B. Wilson, D. D., after spending the day together promenading and carriage riding. I have seen the certificate, which Mr. Banghart seems to be quite proud of, as indeed he is of his bride.

John Bull Says We Are Childish.

[From the London Globe.]

It will be a good thing when the American nation feels itself sufficiently well established to do without an annual celebration of its existence. There is something childish in this continued observance of the anniversary of the national birthday that is beneath the dignity of a powerful people. It has changed its innocence for Alabama claims. These annual festivals may possibly develop the taste for "orations," and revive and strengthen the foolish feeling of resentment towards this country, but their only educating effect upon the people can hardly be very beneficial. We do not now celebrate the gallant defense of those shores by Caractieus, or the splendid triumph of the Barons who secured the great charter of our liberties. Even King Alfred is forgotten in the enjoyment of all the beneficent institutions of which he is the supposed founder. We have outgrown such youthful follies, and it is quite time the Americans should follow our example. All the world is now ready to admit that the eagle is a glorious bird, and the War of Independence a highly creditable campaign. With this admission the great American nation should rest satisfied. To annually flourish periodically of their own perfection and supremacy is not the highest function of a powerful and ambitious people. There is much yet remaining for them to do before they can properly give themselves up to jubilation. The tone of commercial society in New York might perhaps be capable of some improvement, and, now that they are on the eve of electing a President, purified election might be advantageously attended to. The plumes of the noble bird are not yet quite as bright as the sun to which it soars.

"Cheap Funerals" in London.

Prentice Mulford writes from London to a California paper:

All about London you see advertised "cheap funerals." You can be shrouded, coffined, and buried, with four mourners, for about $20. Of course these mourners don't know who you are, what you are, where you come from, or where you are going to; but they will look as if you were the last friend they had or expected to have on earth, with a yard of black crape dangling and waving from their hats like so many pirate flags, and when you are covered up, they will adjourn to the nearest public house, and over their porter and cheese pray for some one else to die as soon as possible, with cash enough to be mourned over. No cash here, no mourners. All those professional mourners have red faces and bottle noses, black suits, second-hand, well inked at the seams, and black gloves, one-third too large. The friends and relatives within the carriages have all the outward semblance of woe on them. The last appear contented, and many never enjoyed a ride in a coach save on such mournful occasions. Who ever saw any one shed tears at early funerals? If you would have your friends weep not for me when I am gone," die in the metropolis. Tears are for the country, along with dew, flowers, sunshine, snakes and hop toads.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech by Hon. S. Shellabarger.

GRANT AND GREELEY COMPARED

The Philosopher Found Wanting.

FRED. DOUGLASS INTERVIEWED.

The President Vindicated.

FARMER GREELEY ON HIS TRAVELS.

What He Knows About "Apple Trees."

MORE "SALES OF ARMS."

A Pill for Sumner and Schurz.

Speech by Hon. Samuel Shellabarger at Springfield, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, August 12.—Hon. Samuel Shellabarger addressed a large meeting of Republicans at Springfield, Ohio, this evening. He said the cry that parties cannot live on their past as an incentive to fidelity was just, but as an inducement for the people to ignore the lives of men and parties, it was preposterous. Everybody knows from the experience of daily life that character is the highest of tests of fitness; but character in parties, as in individuals, was found not in profession of excellence, but in that million of witnesses, the acts of life. It was the climax of audacity to make the proposition to let bygones be bygones in the shape of a demand. He then said: Impelled by admonitions like these, this nation dare not do otherwise than refuse to put in practice that appalling perfidy of Mr. Greeley, that in selecting one ruler and bestowing honors we shall give the same honors to the acts of Lee in the overthrow of liberty as to them who defeated treason, and hence he (the speaker) would proceed, with malice towards none, to the scrutiny of great principles and great platforms, to see who are fittest to take care of our liberties and destinies, and he would scrutinize first the demand made in the first and second resolution at Baltimore, that the party should escape from the Liberal Republican and fly to the Democratic party, in order to make safe their liberty and equality. He appealed to the intelligence of these parties in its relations to the black race. He then compared the records of the two parties, reciting the results accomplished by the Republican party for humanity in general, and the resistance of them by the Democratic party, especially its hostility to the colored race, and yet the colored race is invited to the betrayal of their race on the preposterous sham of Democracy's manufactured platform, and hand of the Cincinnati platform, already smeared at Memphis and in Georgia with the blood of his race. Ohio, by a large number of Democrats, organized a campaign against this race.

He then proceeded to show that the position on the tariff, declared in the sixth resolution, that the laws should not unnecessarily interfere with the tariff, was the subject should be decided by Congress, wholly free from executive interference, was a dodge of what the reformers pre-eminently met to settle forever, a piece of political putrescency, unique, disgusting—but that being also a new Broad-head letter, a covenant between a Convention and its President to be elected, that he should trample the Constitution into the dust by a covenant that the tariff bills should become laws without being sent to or considered or signed by the President, or if sent and signed, that this should be a mere farce or form, because the covenant bound him to leave them to be repealed by agitators, by the men who stand out, by the men who dare to be wiser to-day than their fathers were day before yesterday. I can only say for that class, the class of whom I am in essence, the class to whom are said to be agitators, this, that many times when a man is accused of an absorbing ambition he has been thinking not of the plaudits of the multitude, not of chances for promotion or personal elevation. Very often his mental eye has been fixed on some cottage in the land of his boyhood, where sits an aged mother, widowed, perhaps gray, wrinkled and tottering, dividing her attention between that book wherein are gathered up all her hopes of blissful immortality, and those journals or records wherein she reads the story of her son's efforts, possibly achievements, and hopes for the day when he may return and find her still living to greet and honor him as no shout of an applauding multitude can do so. I say, more than tens of thousands who are indulged in look-ing for grand opportunities for themselves or advancement for themselves are thinking only of some spot where fond affection keeps watch over its loved ones, and hopes that it may be, if not distinguished, at least useful, to the country. Friends and neighbors, I am older than I was when our late terrible trial began, much older in feeling and in years; but old as I am, I have an ear still, I think, not deaf to calls of duty. I have a heart which I trust does not fail to beat at the impulses of patriotism. Therefore I am glad to see this company of people here to-night. Many of them doubtless disagree with me in the present, and have disagreed with me in the past, or may disagree with me in the future; for we cannot read the future. But I trust the most of whom believe that whatever I have done unwisely, it may be harshly, I have done in faith and have for the best good of my country and her people. In that I trust. Friends of my native State, I greet you in that trust. I hope you will follow me in the future as you have in the past. Judge me kindly, if you may. If sometimes you are obliged to condemn me, judge me kindly, and believe that whatever of human error I may exhibit in the present, I still rejoice that here in my native State I am appreciated, that if my lot should bear me back to this my native State, to be spared years of my latest years. If such a future should befall me, I shall spend them among those who have looked upon me, many of them kindly, from boyhood, and who will be glad to see me spend them among them whenever I have a lifetime to spend here, and rejoice with me that through my efforts or their efforts our country is great, prosperous and free, and our people, I may say, are designed in the future to mark out a magnificent destiny, which shall be a guiding light for the nation of men through all coming time.

More Sales of Arms.

CLEVELAND, August 12.—*The Leader* will publish to-morrow morning the following letter written by Dr. Meier, editor of the Cleveland *Anzeiger*, confirmatory of the statement of Dr. Canisius, United States Consul at Vienna, to the effect that Germany sold arms to the Southern Confederacy during the war of the rebellion:

To the Editor of the Leader.—Dr. Canisius, who during the war of the Southern rebellion was United States Consul in Vienna, the Capital of the Austrian Empire, has given evidence in his recently published letter to the fact that the Austrian and Prussian Governments sold to agents who forwarded them to the rebels. Now, at a time when there is so much talk by Carl Schurz and the Liberals about sales of arms to France, I feel obliged to say what I know about the sale of arms to the Southerners at that time, the legality of which was never doubted by the Germans so long as they had a hand in it themselves. In July of year 1862, I made a trip from Bremen to Hamburg, and made the diligence, or stage coach, a personal friend of mine, a First Lieutenant named Bellert, who was Quartermaster Sergeant and his brother-in-law, a Mr. Borntrager, a commissioned Landwehr officer of Dusseldorf, Prussia. In the course of our conversation they told me I had taken the wrong route in Hamburg in order to send a cargo of muskets bought from several German Government arsenals to the Southern States. This I positively denied, as I was not aware that a dispute arose between us over the question whether such a transaction, carried out by military officials, could be considered a legitimate business, the rebels being at that time acknowledged belligerent power. The last I heard of this sale was a rumor that the above named officers had had the worst of it, that is, had met heavy losses. It is, however, beyond doubt that the rebel Secessionists ever received those arms or not.

Respectfully yours,
DR. HERMAN D. MEIER,
Editor of the *Anzeiger*.

Cleveland, August 12th.

The President Vindicated by Frederick Douglass.

Special to New York Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Frederick Douglass, in consultation with your correspondent to-day, alluded to Mr. Sumner's letter to Mr. White, and said that he did not sympathize with his attempt to fasten upon the President an act of which he has not been guilty. The truth is, said Mr. Douglass, I had been insulted while on the mail steamer coming up the Potomac to Washington with the Commission, and when I learned that the President had entertained the Commissioners at dinner I felt that by not inviting me to dine with them an opportunity had been lost for rebuking that insult. I never believed that the neglect to invite me to the White House was intentional on the part of the President, or that it was anything more than mere thoughtlessness, and I acquit him of the charge of having purposely neglected to send me an invitation. That I expressed my regret at not having been invited I admit, but I don't believe I ever said that I felt it keenly, as reported by Sumner. So long as I don't complain of President Grant, and acquit him of any intentional forgetfulness, I do not see why Sumner and other persons should find fault with him for alleged want of courtesy to me.

CRIMINALITIES.

Stabbed by Ruffians.

NEW YORK, August 12.—A man named James Dunn was fatally stabbed last evening in an attempt to prevent four ruffians outraging an old woman in the presence of her family. The miscreants were arrested.

FATAL AFFRAY.

NASHVILLE, August 12.—Frank Gray and Ben Kittridge, colored, boys of seventeen years of age, had a fight in Franklin yesterday. Kittridge was killed by a stab in the groin with a shoe knife. Gray was arrested and committed.

SUPPOSED WIFE MURDER.

CLEVELAND, August 12.—Last Saturday Mrs. Sylvester Brown, of Saybrook, Ohio, was found dead in a barn, with her head terribly bruised. Her husband said it was caused by falling off a scaffold. The Coroner's jury decided that she died from injuries inflicted by her husband, who was arrested and is now in jail.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

MEMPHIS, August 12.—A man named Crook was killed in Crittenden county, Arkansas, yesterday, by R. H. Martin. The latter was riding along the road, when Crook attacked him with a pistol. Martin sprang from his horse, and wresting the pistol from Crook, struck him over the head with it, killing him instantly. Martin was acquitted.

TEXAS.

Assassination by Mexicans.

BROWNSVILLE, August 11.—Another atrocious assassination occurred about forty miles above this city. Mr. Alexander and Mr. Simoen, prominent frontier merchants, left here in a carriage last evening for Rio Grande City. About daylight three notorious Mexicans passed them, one of whom followed, and fired into the carriage, killing Alexander instantly. Simoen escaped by leaping into the bushes, and the assassins fled to Mexico. Great excitement prevailed here this morning when the news reached town. A meeting was immediately held, the verdict being that Alexander was killed by an officer of Cortinas. A strong feeling is manifested to organize a force and pursue these Mexican murderers. The Depredation Commissioners were all present at the inquest.

IOWA.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

DUBUQUE, August 12.—The annual session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science opens here on the 21st instant. The sessions will continue a week. The local committee has opened an office in Main street for the transaction of business connected with the coming session. They are receiving large numbers of letters daily from persons from all parts of the continent signifying their intention to be present. All members as fast as they report are assigned to places of entertainment. Representatives of the press will be provided for upon notifying the local committee that they will attend. Present indications give promise of a meeting of more than usual interest.

THE OLD WORLD.

General Sherman at Camp Aldershott.

Celebrating the Repeal Act in Ireland—Another Princess—Destructive Fire in Geneva—Loss Ten Million Francs.

SWITZERLAND.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

NEW YORK, August 12.—A special from Geneva says that the Tribunal of Arbitration has required argument on three points:

First—Due diligence as to the principle of the law.

Second—What was the value of the commission held by Confederate cruisers? How far did they entail responsibility upon England when they had entered her ports?

Third—How far did the coaling of cruisers in the English ports make England responsible for their acts?

These points have been elaborately argued by Sir Roundell Palmer and Messrs. Evarts, Cushing and Waite. The fact that the tribunal analyses the cases, as is seen in these points is a strongly favorable indication.

GENEVA, August 12.—Mr. Cohen, the English barister who prepared the case for the crown on the subject of American claims for losses to the mercantile marine of the United States, has been summoned here from London. This gives rise to a conjecture that a decision has been rendered upon the general question of England's responsibility for the direct losses claimed by America. Mr. Cohen is called on to assist in arguing upon the amount of damages to be awarded. In the debate in the tribunal upon the question of the use of due diligence by Great Britain, Mr. Cushing strongly urged the point that the same diligence on the part of the British authorities which afterwards served to detain Confederate rams would have been equally as effectual in preventing the escape of the cruisers had it been exercised.

THE LONDON "NEWS" BECOMING SUSPICIOUS.

LONDON, August 13—6. A. M.—The *Daily News* discredits the disquieting rumors about the progress of the arbitration at Geneva.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

GENEVA, August 12.—One of the most extensive cotton factories in this city was destroyed to-night by fire. The loss is estimated at ten million francs. Eight hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

GEN. SHERMAN AT CAMP ALDERSHOTT.

LONDON, August 12.—General Sherman visited the Camp at Aldershott yesterday, and had a very pleasant reception from the officers.

THE SAPPHO'S CREW DISMISSED.

The crew of the American yacht Sappho has been dismissed in consequence of insubordination.

CELEBRATING THE REPEAL ACT.

DUBLIN, August 12.—The Catholics in Ireland are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the passage of the repeal act. Leading Orange officers advise the Orangemen not to interfere with the celebration.

ANOTHER PRINCESS.

LONDON, August 13.—6 A. M.—Princess Helena, wife of Prince Christian, has been delivered of a daughter.

ENTERTAINMENT TO STANLEY.

The representatives of the London press entertained Mr. Stanley at the Garrick Club last night.

ANNIVERSARY C

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE—GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED
T. P. ROUSTON, D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1872.
DAILY GAZETTE.

Daily, per annum	$10 00
Do for 6 months	5 00
Do for 3 months	2 50
Do for 1 month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	7 25
Clubs of ten	14 00

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily, or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 90¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 47f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼@115¾.

THE statement that Major A. M. Brown will be a candidate for Congress in this district is not correct. He has been urged by the Liberals to do so, but he refuses, purposing to vote the regular Republican ticket.

SENATOR SUMNER is uncertain whether he will make a political address this year or not. Unless he can furnish something of better quality than his letters have contained he would do well to abstain from speaking altogether.

EVEN the New York *World* says of Mr. Greeley, that it "would be unwilling to submit the financial policy of the country to his guidance." If one of the journals which supports him thus distrust him, what should those who do not support him think, and particularly what course should the honest masses take?

THE New York *Financier*, referring to the readiness with which the French loan was taken up, as compared with that of the United States, says the explanation is not difficult. The credit of France, in one sense of the word, is better than that of the United States. Repudiation has never been discussed in France; it has been discussed, defended, and beaten into silence here.

SENATOR SUMNER claims that the Democracy have come over to the Liberal Republicans, and endorse its views in good faith. The *Post* of this city illustrates the correctness of this representation by speaking of the colored people as dumb beasts. It says of them, "Shall the oxen rule the country?" Assuming them to be beasts, as the *Post* does, will it be strange to propose to treat them as beasts?

THE Geneva arbitrators are evidently tending to a decision favorable to the interests of this country. It has been objected that President Grant's has not been a brilliant administration. Should such a decision as is now expected be rendered by the Geneva Commission, it will embody one of the most brilliant achievements recorded of any administration in this country.

THE notorious McClure, who writes out in advance, "interviews" for reporters of the press, has just had one published, giving his views of the political situation in this State. He claims the State for his mongrel party, of course, but affirms that they will have it anyhow. Even if regularly carried against the Democrats, with whom he is acting, by some sort of hocus-pocus, it is to be won back again. McClure and his friend Buckalew are, we confess, pretty good as political tricksters; but if, on this deal, they cheat the people of Pennsylvania, they will be smarter than we give them the credit of being.

CONGRESS at its last session appropriated $15,000 for experiments in a pneumatic dispatch, and a line of tubes is to be laid between the capitol and the government printing office. This is not an original idea, for there is a dispatch of this kind in London between the general postoffice and the railway stations. Albert Brisbane, who has charge of the Washington experiment, expects to develope his idea so that eventually New York morning papers may be sent to Chicago in time to be read at the breakfast table the morning they are issued. But to oppose this, the Chicago *Tribune* urges that the law governing pneumatic power is as follows:

"The mean speed of transmission varies inversely with the length, and inversely also with the square root of the diameter of the tube. If this be true, a body which flashed through a tube a mile long in one minute would take sixteen minutes to go through four miles of tubing, and would crawl through the thousand miles between New York and Chicago in one year, 229 days, 10 hours and 4 minutes."

THE PLANTAMOUR COMET, sailing through space at the rate of nineteen miles a second, or 68,400 miles an hour, was advertised to strike the earth yesterday, Monday, August 12, at half past six o'clock P. M., Greenwich time. This was the calculation of M. Plantamour, of Geneva. A Russian astronomer discovered the same comet on the 20th of June last, from the St. Petersburg observatory, and predicted it would cross the orbit of the earth on the same day as Plantamour had prophesied, but two hours and fifty minutes sooner. It is hardly necessary to inform our readers that the celestial visitor failed to keep the appointment made for it by the two savans, so far as this corner of the globe is concerned, and up to the hour of going to press no telegrams had announced that it had disturbed any other section of the universe. We breathe freer of course, for of all the "any things" mentioned "to beat Grant," this comet was the most likely to accomplish the object. When we reflect on its terrific rate of propulsion, it is manifest that if it had run against this quarter of the world it would have sadly disturbed the canvass and the speculations of politicians. Two locomotives attempting to pass each other on a single track, when going at a speed of sixty miles an hour, would give but a faint notion of the universal blow-up that would have followed the collision promised by the Geneva astronomer. Having escaped this danger it is gratifying to know on much higher scientific authority, that of M. Arago, the distinguished French astronomer, that while there is a possibility of such a disaster as the earth and a comet colliding, yet the probabilities against it are about on the ratio of 200,000,000 to 1! The proportion of chances, it will be seen, is about the same as Mr. Greeley possesses of being installed in the White House, or as the investor in a lottery ticket stands to winning the grand prize of half a million. Only once, as far back as 1770, over a hundred years ago, according to this same Arago, was there a near approach to a collision between the terrestial and celestial forces, and then the comet was separated from the globe about 1,438,000 miles. This was a more serious matter, but by good luck or management the jam was averted. The Great Engineer who controls and directs movements through illimitable space, we must conclude by the failure yesterday afternoon, has a system and time tables far beyond the mental grasp of M. Plantamour or his Russian colaborer.

THE REACTION.

No person of intelligence can observe impartially the tendency of popular feeling, without being strongly impressed with the thought, that there has set in a wide-spread reaction against the Liberal-Democratic party. From all points, our exchanges teem with facts that strongly sustains this view; while personal observation in various directions, confirm the utterances of the press. North Carolina, whose voice, the *Tribune* declared, is the voice of the nation, has spoken so unmistakably, that it has given a right decision to the hesitating. But the toning up that has been so observable within a few days, is not the result merely of a clear discrimination of coming victory—it has its causes in other and more exalted reasons.

For a year past there has been a preconcerted and positively malicious effort to break down President Grant. Falsehood, perversion of truth, insinuation, personal abuse, and every element of malicious opposition, have been brought into play for the single purpose of ruining one man. For nearly the entire session of Congress the machinery of legislation was perverted to the use of the opposition. One of the strongest newspapers of the country, and several persons who once stood high in the esteem of the people, bent every energy to the task of breaking down President Grant. No sooner did one attempt fail than it was supplemented by another; and so on through a year of time. It would be folly to imagine that this did not make a temporary impression on the minds of very many. Greeley and Sumner, and Schurz, were recipients of popular confidence, so far as motives were concerned, and the mere fact of hostility on their part toward the President, arrested attention, and led to popular investigation. For a time these people kept within the Republican party, and professed a purpose to abide its decisions, and hence no special effort was put forth in defence of the President, it being thought that his justification could be swiftly made, when the proper time arrived. Thus the reactionists had things their own way for a time.

Three circumstances operated to secure their discomfiture. 1. They commenced their bitter abuse so early, that it spent its force before it served its purpose. The President's friends anticipated this result, and have not been disappointed. In the nature of things, it was exceedingly unlikely that ficticious charges could be kept before the American people, and command respect for any considerable length of time. 2. The charges made were palpably untrue. Greeley, Sumner, Schurz and the Democratic party know that President Grant is not guilty of conduct inconsistent with the high office he holds. They know that he did not make war on Hayti, that he is not amenable to the mean and contemptible personal charges alleged; they know that he does attend to the duties of his position and that he has not mistreated the South, or abused the power committed to his hands. And the people know it as well. They have patiently waited for a round year, for the proof to be brought forward, but see that it has not been done. They therefore have quietly concluded already that the charges are false. 3. It has been noticed that the parties presenting these charges, and who have set up as reformers, have broken their own solemn pledges. Greeley stands pledged to sustain the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, and Sumner and Schurz, and McClure, are alike committed to the Republican party. They have signalized their fitness for reform by breaking those pledges, and going over to the Democratic party. It is folly to talk of the Democracy having come to them. Mahomet has gone to the mountain. The people know this, and will not follow.

These facts account for the apparent apathy of a few months past. The people have been waiting and watching. They have been carefully sifting the evidence brought forward to sustain the monstrous charges made, and have been watching the drift of the men who have made themselves the front of the opposition. They see that they have furnished no proof to sustain their assertions; while they illustrate their purity by going over to the Democratic party. The people see that this party is what it has always been. It has never repented of its pro-slavery principles, nor has it so accepted the results of the war as that it will maintain them, if entrusted with power. They know that as Democrats, under their old leaders, and with their past record, they could not possibly attain power. Consequently they are willing to accept Greeley, knowing they can use him, and they even give a seeming welcome to Sumner, although they treat his letter with disdain. Thus it is apparent that the Democracy are not converted, and that Greeley has gone to them for honors, and Sumner in spite, and seeing all this, the people discard the charges made, and let go their confidence in those who have joined the enemy, and have closed up their ranks for good. We predict that from this one, the ranks of the Republicans will gain steadily; that the strength of Liberalism will as steadily decline. The reaction which has set in will increase in volume, and the corrupt combination, detested by honest Democrats and Republicans alike, will be swept out of existence.

TAXES AND THE TREASURY BALANCE.

A very considerable portion of the large balance in the State Treasury will be withdrawn within the next fifty days in payment of the entire amount of the old 6 per cent. registered war loan, on which interest ceases after the 30th of next month. All the past due 5 per cent. loans of the State have been called in and the interest on the same stopped. The next funded debt coming within the call of the Commonwealth is the first series of State 6's, on which the State has the option of call at any time after five years from date of issue, and must pay them within ten years. They were issued in 1867. The State will pay this year something over two millions of State debt, and has done as much or more annually for several years. Referring to the question of the unexpended balance in the State Treasury, the Philadelphia *Ledger's* money article insists that it is too large, and is annually becoming greater. The reason of this is we are collecting too much tax, and the Legislature at its next session should take off all unnecessary impositions. We quote from the *Ledger* on this point:

"If we would avoid the unseemly sight of hundreds of thousands of dollars of the people's taxes in the use of banks, scattered over the Commonwealth, taxpayers should insist that the Legislature take off some of the unnecessary impositions, since the tax on personal property is probably more unequally assessed and collected than any and therefore most unjust, it might be taken as a beginning point, and be wholly abolished. The abrogation of this levy would be probably more directly felt and appreciated than other legislation in the same direction. A much larger reduction, however, might be made than comes from that source, for there is no urgency for the payment of the State debt with the rapidity with which we are now doing, and there would be manifest propriety in suspending the State drain while the National government feels it incumbent to continue its undue exactions. Something is due to the enterprise of the country and the convenience of taxpayers. We therefore say halt!"

For many years this question of the unexpended balance in the State Treasury has been a troublesome one. We judge the balance to be as judiciously managed now as the system, and it has been in vogue in all past administrations, will permit. The one way to stop abuses, real or supposed, is to reduce the annual tax levy to a sum that will barely cover the absolutely necessary expenses of government. With an overflowing treasury there is a constant temptation to legislators to indulge in lavish expenditure; this begets "jobs," gathers the lobby like carrion, and is the prime source of corruption at Harrisburg. It may not be advisable for the individual to "live from hand to mouth," but it is the best policy for the State. There should be no great balances in the public treasury. They are a constant temptation, and it is much better the taxes that are not requisite to carry on the State government should be allowed to remain in the tax-payers' pockets, than permitted to accumulate in the State Treasury.

LONGFELLOW'S OWNER.

Old John Harper's Horse, and Old John Himself.

[Long Branch Cor. N. Y. Herald.]

The great race horse which has this season created more sensation than any racer in America ever created before, will soon leave the racing grounds forever, and adopt a life of pampered ease at his home in the blue grass region of Kentucky. On the 7th young Frank Harper left the Park on the evening train for New York, *en route* for Saratoga, to bring Longfellow to "Uncle" John's stables preparatory to the journey home on Friday and Saturday. Frank says that the famous horse is irretrievably broken down, and will never again make his appearance in public. He will be brought here so that he may be put in the same car with the other horses belonging to old John Harper, and be carried direct, without subsequent transhipment, to his home. He will be used probably next year for stock purposes.

I had a talk yesterday with John Harper, about Longfellow, and it does seem at odd times as though the old man still cherishes a hope that his horse may recover. He does not like to admit that he is gone. He sat on a trestle under an apple tree at the back of the farm house, and as he tumbled the fallen fruit about with the ferule of his walking stick, he said that when he last "got word over from the other course (Saratoga) Longfellow was mendin' slowly. He was able to put his foot to the ground sometimes, but it seemed to pain him a leetle."

Three or four negro boys, dusty and barefoeted, were leading Extract, Express and Littleton, Longfellow's half brother, around for their walks in a circle, of which the old man formed the center.

As Littleton passed, the old man pointed toward him with his stick, and said, with a feeble drawl, partly due to his rural Kentucky accent:

"That's a brave little hoss thar, an' although he's a leetle light for the weights they put on him, I don't think that's anything here kin beat him—leavin' out Bassett. He's a good hoss, an' I think he'll do some runnin' on Friday."

When asked how long he had been in the business of training and rearing horses, John said it was "nigh forty years since he first began to train hosses, but his father had been a hoss-raiser all his life."

A queer life is that which poor old John leads. A drab felt hat, brown speckled homespun suit, a wrinkled shirt bosom, partly concealed by a black necktie, and a pair of shoes that look precisely like army brogans, compose all his visible attire. He walks with a halt in his right leg, and shuffles along with the other, and while he leans on his stick with his right hand, his left arm is thrown behind his fast swelling back. His shoes slosh about on his weary feet, and a light cough seems to stick now and then in his throat. He lives at his stables, eats from a rough board table set temporarily under the eaves, his diet being little else than bread, meat, and potatoes cooked in an iron pot by one of his stable hands. He travels in the cars with his horses, and can make a good comfortable night of it on a sheaf of straw in the corner. And yet the old man seems tolerably well pleased with his existence, rises early and goes to bed early; never drinks; is pleased always to have a little quiet talk with strangers, but not too much of it. He appeared for a while on the lawn to-day, and as his identity became known half the ladies on the grand stand rose to their feet to look at the feeble old man. Such is fame. He had come over from the stables to see Extract and Express win, and added another disappointment to the list which has checkered his life.

THE German people unveiled the statue which has been erected to the memory of Friedrich Ludwig Jahn, in Berlin, on Saturday last. Jahn was the founder—the father, he was called—of the Turnverein system of gymnastic exercises, which is now so universally practiced by Germans. The ceremonial which was observed in the Prussian capital was worthy of his name and work. German deputations from America, England and almost all the neighboring Old World countries formed part of a festive procession, which marched to the base of the monument and around it. Jahn's name will be known on earth so long as the Turnverein practice continues. "Father Jahn," as he was sometimes termed in Faderland, was born on the 11th of August, in the year 1778. He died on the 15th of October, in the year 1852, having lived seventy-four years. He was a writer of great repute. His work entitled "German Nationality" was published in 1810, and his well-known book, "German Gymnastics," in the year 1816.

THE Board of Examiners for the Treasury Department having completed the regulations governing examinations and appointments in the Sub-Treasury and the various branches of the Custom House in New York under the civil service rules, the same have been approved by George William Curtis, chairman of the Advisory Board for the civil service, and promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary's order states that hereafter all appointments and promotions to positions which fall within the operation of the rules and regulations for the civil service in the above mentioned offices will be made in accordance with the result of public competitive examinations conducted in the manner prescribed by these regulations. The regulations are substantially the same as those now in force in the Departments at Washington. The examinations are to be conducted by local boards of examiners, to be appointed for the several offices by the Treasury Board, with the approval of the Advisory Board.

THE London School Board has commenced enforcing the provisions of the Compulsory Education Act against negligent and refractory parents who will not attend to the education of their children. Quite recent, five persons were summoned before the Thames Police Court for refusing or neglected to sent their children to school. Four of them made excuses that were deemed sufficient, and escaped with a admonition to obey the by-laws; but the fifth, being contumacious, was fined five shillings. He said that his children were not under his control, and that he would not pay for them. One of the defendants pleaded that, being only "casual dock laborer," he had not the means for clothing his children and sending them decently to school; but the Solicitor to the Board said that there was a school quite near the defendant where he could educate his children for a penny a week.

A LONG list of curious curatives is given by a writer in *Chambers' Journal*. Paracelsus made a compound of human fat and blood, mummy, oil of roses, oil of linseed, and moss from the skull of a healthy man who had been killed. This was warranted to cure all wounds, provided it was applied to the weapon that caused them. Greenland parents who suffered from severe sickness were wont to bury their children alive at one time, so as to get rid of disease and daughters together. There was a time when snails, lizards, spiders and ants were prescribed. Edmund Burke's one specific was hot water. When sick he would drink four or five quarts a day. Sydney Smith also believed in a similar remedy, the only difference being that he preferred it externally. He had hollow tins, which could be filled with boiling water and fitted on the neck, shoulder, stomach and foot.

THERE are not enough girls in the United States to go around. The complete census returns for 1870 give us these startling statistics of our population:

Men and boys	19,493,665
Women and girls	19,064,806
Surplus of men and boys	428,859

A surplus of 428,859 men and boys is something really startling when it is considered that from Adam and Eve, one man and one woman is she law of the creation. But as in the chapter of accidents there are more fatalities among boys than girls, and more widows than widowers, and more old maids than old bachelors, our surplus of men and boys is in the infantile, and not in the adult population. "So time at last makes all things even."

IN Melbourne people are just beginning to find out the advantages of the street-car system. The Melbourne Omnibus Company is inaugrating the movement, and has published a pamphlet to show the great development which these railways give to city travel, owing to the extra speed and other facilities. Among other things it makes a comparison between London and New York. The former city still mainly relies on its omnibuses for its passenger traffic, and the number of passengers reported in the last year was 45,000,000, in a city with a population of 3,000,000: whereas New York, with perhaps less than one million people, conveyed in the same time by her city cars 121,000,000 passengers.

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

An Irrepressible Parson—The Italians and the Priests—Water and Wine.

Mr. C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore *American*, now in Europe making a "grand tour," is writing home for his paper some very interesting letters. We make a few extracts from his last letter from Rome:

AN IRREPRESSIBLE PREACHER.

We met at the depot at Naples, Rev. Mr. Barrett, of Jackson, Illinois, a Methodist minister, who had been traveling for two months through various parts of Italy, as well as Ireland and Scotland. Being one of those practical and energetic Americans peculiar to the Western ministry, distinguished for hard common sense, and abounding in humor and a sense of the ludicrous, his experiences were most amusing.

Our clerical friend detailed to us how he obtained admission to some royal ceremonies in London on the occasion of the opening by the Prince of Wales of some public galleries. He marched boldly up to the officials in charge and was challenged for a ticket, which was a large pasteboard, decked with seals and ribbons. Nothing daunted he handed them his visiting card, and succeeded in passing the outer enclosure. To gain admittance to the hall required another ticket, an enormous red affair, with ribbons attached to it. He made an assault on the door-keeper, but was refused admission. Taking his card and writing under his name "Correspondent of the Illinois *Christian Advocate*," he awaited the presence of one of the officials and put it at him. He, happening to be a member of the press, rebuked the door-keeper for refusing admission to an American journalist, and gave him a free pass. He subsequently dined at the banquet given by the Prince of Wales, and had the free run to all the ceremonies. On another occasion in Italy his passports were demanded, and he handed them a Prospectus of a Springfield Female Seminary. They examined it, passed it from one to another, looked wise and returned it with the assurance that it was all right. When stopping at a small town he took out his false teeth to wash them, which so startled the lookers on that they fled with precipitation. After dinner a crowd was waiting to see the man who could take his teeth out, and on performing the operation most of them exhibited signs of unmistable terror.

THE ITALIANS AND THE PRIESTS.

It is evident everywhere that the Catholic clergy are no longer the rulers of Italy, and that were it not for the fear that they may possibly, by some shrewd management of the Jesuits, be able to regain their power, they would scarcely be tolerated. They are extremely humble, and scores of monks can be seen on the streets of Naples and Rome begging for pennies. The men scowl upon them but the women sympathize with them and aid them whenever they can. The shop windows are also filled with caricatures of the Pope and Cardinals, which the people seem to enjoy very much. One labelled "Peace" has a picture of a horseback with his face towards the tail, by which appendage he is endeavoring to drive the animal. Another is Victor Emmanuel and the Pope walking arm in arm in Rome, with the words signifying that he is taking the sick man out for an airing. The Italian papers, also, in speaking of the probable early death of the Pope and the election of his successor, contend that the new Pope shall be of the same politics as Bismarck.

During my former visit to Naples, twelve years ago, church ceremonials and processions on the street were encountered at every turn. Everybody in sight was compelled to kneel. Now there is nothing of the kind to be seen, and the attendance at the churches was not only very light, but consisted nearly altogether of women and old men. Whilst in a store at Naples a few days since, a methodist priest, a man young enough and strong enough to work for his living, came in to beg. He was greeted by the store-keeper as a lazy vagabond, and ordered to go about his business in a manner more vigorous than polite. To hear a Neapolitan thus address a priest startled me, but I was assured that they are no longer in favor, and are regarded as the leeches who have sucked the life-blood of the people. Their number in Naples, including monks and friars, is very great, certainly not less than ten or fifteen thousand, and it is evident that many of them could be spared without detriment to the Church. Here in Rome, with a population of not one-fourth that of Naples, the number is said to exceed twenty thousand, and if the female religeuse is included, the number is over thirty thousand. Verily a large army of non-productives for so small a city.

WATER AND WINE.

An American traveling in Italy in summer will find greater difficulty in obtaining a cool glass of water than anything else. If he drinks water at his meals he is regarded as a lunatic, and if he calls for ice-water and should succeed in obtaining it he will find it in his bill when he comes to settle. Water is regarded as unhealthy, and is as costly in this country, if cool and palatable, as wine. You are expected to drink wine for breakfast, wine for dinner, and wine for supper. From one two bottles of wine per day is regarded as essential to health, and even the beggar in the street must have his modicum of wine. They have a great reverence for fountains and for looking at cascades or bold jets of the crystal fluid, but when it has perform ed this function the Italian regards its value as at an end. Latterly, in Naples, the institution of bath-houses all around the bay by Victor Emmanuel has induced the Italians to regard water as valuable for purposes of ablution, and thousands of them are all the time luxuriating in their salt baths. It is to hoped that this will induce them to have more respect for water. His next movement for the elevation of Italy should be the introduction of soap by the encouragement of its manufacture. It is a singular fact, but among the lower classes and in the agricultural regions the use of soap is almost unknown, and the article regarded as a luxury only to be enjoyed by the rich. If the traveler does not carry a supply with him he will never find any in the hotels, and will often be unable to procure it at any price.

A BISHOP ON SUMNER.

Bishop Haven, of the M. E. Church, in a Bold Political Article.

[From the N. Y. Methodist.]

Our new Bishop Haven appears in a late number of the New York *Independent* with a bold political article. He is evidently not disposed to compromise his opinions for the exigencies of his new ecclesiastical position.

He remonstrates with Senator Sumner for his famous speech against President Grant. His article is entitled "Charles Sumner's Crisis," and he predicts the ruin of the Senator should he commit himself to the Greeley nomination.

He does not hesitate to vindicate Grant's administration in a pretty emphatic manner. He as pluckily reflects on the opposite party. He says:

"The time has come when the party that has done this work of emancipation, etc., asks a continuance of power. Its ambitious enemies have beguiled certain of its former supporters from their steadfastness and are now seeking his co-operation. They go to him with plausible words. They promise equality and fraternity with the negro, open inns, and equality in all places of public resort. They mean no such purpose; they carefully exclude their promises from the reports of their conversation. They hate the party that has conquered—its ideas and its managers. They will drive out those ideas with their managers, so surely as they elect their candidate for the Presidency. That body of unrepenting men cast nearly three millions of votes in '68. The friends of the slave, of liberty and of Union cast only a little over three millions—hardly a quarter of a million difference. If that quarter of a million is taken away from Grant and given to Greeley, it will still be the two and three-quarter millions that elect the latter and that will control his policy. Sampson could as properly have expected to have been elected King of the Philistines after they had flattered him into their power as Sumner to control these Philistines if they succeed in his capture. They will mock at his pleas. They will hang and slay. The negro of the South will have to hide himself from his murderous foe, or crouch at his feet in revived servility and a more hideous slavery. Their white brothers will have to abandon their posts or refrain from putting forth their just powers for their improvement. The Church will feel the blow, and her bread and busy work for the elevation of that country will all be stayed."

This is remarkably brave for a Methodist bishop, on the opening of a fierce political canvass. Hitherto, except when the country seemed perishing with rebellion, and every man was compelled to take sides, Methodist preachers, and especially Methodist bishops, deemed it unbecoming their office to intermeddle with national politics. Bishop Haven evidently does not think so. He has been accustomed to have his independent say on any and all subjects, and he is evidently determined to maintain his old independence. What the Democrats and Greeleyites of his great diocese will say about it is another question.

THE ladies of the United States Hotel, Long Branch, have established a society for the suppression of "poker." All married gentlemen who are not in their rooms by eleven o'clock are hunted up by the society in a body.

PERSONAL.

MADAME BISTORI is in Par tending the arrangements for her approaching marriage. She will to America for several years, if professionally.

BARNUM's gorilla was heard the other day, at Terre Haute, "be d—d if he could stand it suc as this on a salary of $10 a wee overcoats in August are too muc fort.

IN 1813, a Mr. Ogden wagered sand guineas to one that "seve not be thrown with a pair of di cessive times. The wager was (though it was egregiously un strange to say, his opponent threv nine times running. At this Ogden offered four hundred an guineas to be off the bet. But nent declined (though the pric was far beyond the real value of his He cast yet once more, and threw so that Mr. Ogden won his guinea

TENNIE CLAFLIN does not int the colonelcy of the Eighth N Regiment shall be merely ornament says, "I have seen clairvoyantly th two years there will be inaugurat more bloody and cruel than the v seen for centuries. It will be a liberalism against statecraft anc craft. I shall command my r shall be wounded, perhaps killed conflict." She will ride to battle way women used to ride in the heroic days," as Grace Greenwood says.

THE London *Athenæum* says: "' book which was printed and published 41, but which was never written, is reprinted. Its author, Mr. exercises at Romsey 'the gl up the types as he compose title is 'Colloquies, Des upon Poetry and Po its intrinsic merits, it ag the first unwritten be gan his career 'at before he was five yea type a sheet of 'Para proud of the proof of ich is still in his possessio

SHIRLEY BROO. acceeded Mark Lemon as editor of delivered a lecture, some ten years since, on "Modern Satire." In it he told a story of the publication of Tom Hood's "Song of the Shirt," which, if ever heard in America, has been forgotten ere now. The author inclosed the poem of Mark Lemon in a note of apology, saying: "I sent it to a first-rate magazine, and they wrote: 'It is hardly the thing for genteel people.'" It is odd that Hood's greatest work should have been repulsed in this way, at a time when his tingling rhymes, unworthy of his genius, were eagerly sought. In like manner, Thackeray's "Love the Widower," the most successful of his shorter stories, was "returned with thanks" three times before it finally found its way into a magazine.

THINGS have changed in Washington. A dozen years ago our colored brother was no positive weight in the social or political scale. His present status is illustrated by an incident that occurred not long since at the capital:

A Western man dropped into the House of Representatives to note what was going on. Beckoning to a well-dressed man of color who stood near him, he said, "Jim, will you show me to the barber's shop? I want to get shaved and have my boots blacked."

The "Jim" thus familiarly addressed happened to be one of the colored Representatives, who quietly replied, "Excuse me, Sah; I's not a waitah; I's a membah."

The Western party elevated his eyes for a moment, and retired in good order.—*Harper's Magazine for August.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Gazette* in London writes of Spurgeon: "His personal appearance is not prepossessing. He is an ordinary looking Englishman, fat and nearly forty. He can not be said to be graceful, but he is perfectly at his ease; using few gestures, and never declaiming, much less ranting, but still impressive in his simplicity. His opening prayers were remarkable. Obviously extemporarized, they were neither reports to the Deity of what was going on in all parts of His dominions, nor hackneyed paraphrases of Scripture language. They were supplications, expressed in clear English, embodied in a form admirable, with just enough biblical metaphor to relieve their excessive plainness, and in a new and graceful pattern. They were imaginative rather from the novel, yet by no means grotesque manner, in which they presented old truths, than for any real strangeness of thought."

GERTY'S GLOVE.

"Slips of kid-skin deftly sewn,
A scent as through her garden blown.
The tender hue that clothes her love,
All these—and this is Gerty's glove.

"A glove but lately doffed, for look—
It keeps the happy shape it took.
Warm from her touch! What gave the glow?
And where's the mould that shaped it so?

"It closed the hand, so pure, so sleek,
Where Gerty rests a pensive cheek;
The hand that when the light wind stirs,
Reproves those laughing locks of hers.

"You fingers four, you little thumb!
Were I but you in days to come,
I'd clasp, and kiss, and keep her,—Go!
And tell her that I told you so."

THE AUGUST METEORS.

An Immense Stream of Meteors on the Earth's Path—A Brilliant Spectacle Promised.

From the New York Herald of Sunday.

According to all astronomic authority our planet has now entered the immense stream of meteors which lie in its orbit during the present month of the year. These brilliant and mysterious bodies are most numerous from the 10th to the 13th of August, and, no doubt, our scientific observers will make the most of them. It is very generally believed that this month's meteoric stream describes a very large elliptic orbit around the sun, reaching far beyond the path of Neptune. We may judge of the enormous number of these "falling stars" from the fact that the earth, moving at the rate of nearly seventy thousand miles per hour, is at least seven days in passing wholly through the dazzling ring, which must, therefore, be more than eleven millions of miles in thickness.

The most eminent astronomers assure us that the whole of the solar domain is alive with meteors. There are on record over sixty remarkable displays of this August group, one of the earliest bearing the date of 811 A. D. In France the popular tradition of the "fiery tears of St. Lawrence" on his *fete* day, August 10, embodies the scientific observation of the periodical return of these meteors. The most recent researches show that they recur with perfect regularity, and are visible over nearly the entire known surface of the earth. Humboldt, Herschel and others have assigned them a cosmic origin, and the last named physicist regarded them as establishing the existence of a kind of atmosphere higher up than the aerial atmosphere, lighter and, so to speak, more igneous than our own."

One of the most surprising and startling discoveries of modern times has been made regarding the association of meteor systems with comets. So far as science now knows the meteoric and the comet's body are totally dissimilar, one being solid, the other vaporous in its nature. It has usually been supposed that the November meteoric stream is the most important and the richest through which our planet passes; but this is an error. The November stream is associated with a comet of little distinction, and so insignificant that it has no tail. On the contrary, the August system is connected with a comet of distinction—one whose approach has been the subject of curious speculation by millions, and which, elect their candidate for the Presidency. That body of unrepenting men cast nearly three millions of votes in '68. The friends of the slave, of liberty and of Union cast only a little over three millions—hardly a quarter of a million difference. If that quarter of a million is taken away from Grant and given to Greeley, it will still be the two and three-quarter millions that elect the latter and that will control his policy. Sampson could as properly have expected to have been elected King of the Philistines after they had flattered him into their power as Sumner to control these Philistines if they succeed in his capture. They will mock at his pleas. They will hang and slay. The negro of the South will have to hide himself from his murderous foe, or crouch at his feet in revived servility and a more hideous slavery. Their white brothers will have to abandon their posts or refrain from putting forth their just powers for their improvement. The Church will feel the blow, and her bread and busy work for the elevation of that country will all be stayed."

This is remarkably brave for a Methodist bishop, on the opening of a fierce political canvass. Hitherto, except when the country seemed perishing with rebellion, and every man was compelled to take sides, Methodist preachers, and especially Methodist bishops, deemed it unbecoming their office to intermeddle with national politics. Bishop Haven evidently does not think so. He has been accustomed to have his independent say on any and all subjects, and he is evidently determined to maintain his old independence. What the Democrats and Greeleyites of his great diocese will say about it is another question.

THE ladies of the United States Hotel, Long Branch, have established a society for the suppression of "poker." All married gentlemen who are not in their rooms by eleven o'clock are hunted up by the society in a body.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1868.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinzy, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Singh, John S. Dilworth, F. Eakin, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

COUNTY.

CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. M. McWRIGHT, 24 District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE S. SIMPLE, of Sewickley.
J. W. HALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. R. YOUNG, of Economy.
J. C. NEWMEYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUINNIGLE, of Charlers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
Thomas MacConnell, J. W. F. White,
Samuel Evans, Matthew Edwards,
Thomas Ewing, Thomas Howard.

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 107 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serious injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 107 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S
LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S
LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT REMEDY,

The finest and best preparation known.

Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,

Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

Medicinal Poisons on the Wane.

The patriarchs took no mercury, no bismuth, no iodine, no bromide of potassium, no strychnia, no quinine. Happy old gentlemen! they did not even know of the existence of these "specifics," and yet they lived until it seemed as if Death had forgotten them. Their medicines were herbs and roots. They have left this fact on record, and the world seems to be now taking note of it and returning to the first principles of medication. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable restorative of the day, is also the most popular. Thousands of persons who only a few years ago believed implicitly in all the poisons which figure in the pharmacopia, now pronounce this palatable tonic and alterative an all-sufficient remedy for dyspepsia, nervous debility, constipation, bilious complaints, headache, intermittent fevers, and all the ordinary disturbances of the stomach, the liver, the discharging organs and the brain. The time is not far distant, when most of the powerful and venomous drugs now so recklessly administered by practitioners of the "Heroic" school, in cases that might easily be controlled by milder treatment, will be utterly discarded by all philosophical physicians. As it is, the thinking public, who are generally ahead of the professionals, have already put the dangerous preparations aside and adopted Hostetter's Bitters in their stead as a safe and excellent bouschool medicine, adapted to almost every ailment except the organic and deadly contagious diseases. For more than twenty years this famous restorative and preventive has been annually strengthening its hold upon the public confidence, and now it takes the lead of every advertised medicine manufactured in this country.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.

FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

Chester and Tamaroa Railroad

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

First Mortgage on a Railroad completed, fully equipped and doing a large business,

FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold. JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Shoe and Leather

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. HORLAND, R. H. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.
jy27-28

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN..... $ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... 1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS:
Wm. E. Schmertz, R. G. Kerr,
Charles Meyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George McGrew, Henry Dalmeyer,
L. Montgomery, Jr., Wm. Phillips,
Percy Kell.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
jy17:vii WM. STEIN MEYER, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 12, 1872.

There is no noticeable change in local finances. There is a sufficiency of money now held by the institutions here to carry forward all the business now doing. The bankers are eager to keep their funds employed, and, with few exceptions, manage to do it at their regular rate of interest, which, as a rule, is about nine per cent., with four or two exceptions that charge to regular customers but eight, which appears satisfactory to the business community, although occasionally the remark is heard that it is strange that Pittsburgh, with all its wealth, cannot furnish money at as low a rate of interest as it is to be had for in the eastern cities. Parties making such suggestions fail to give the matter due consideration, or they would not ask for an explanation. This city has been kept back for years for lack of capital and for the lack of liberality on the part of its capitalists, who had little or no faith that Pittsburgh would ever reach the point it has already attained. Those who had the future of this city opened up to them, and was presented to their view in all its greatness and grandeur the image of what it would become, were unable to furnish the means.

The wet weather, together with the continued heat, prevented much business being done, but now that the summer season be over, there is a great show of activity in getting ready for the fall trade, which promises to be very large. Money in the eastern cities is very abundant. The New York *Herald* of Sunday says:

Money was extremely easy, particularly at the close of business, when it was loaned as low as 1 per cent. Mail advices account for the slight disturbance occasioned to the money market abroad, which would have been reflected here by the negotiation of the French loan, and also to some extent account for its great success. It appears that the deposits accompanying sub scriptions were allowed to be made partly in various securities. What these securities are is not marketed, however, there is likely to be considerable disturbance of value. It would be interesting to know what amount of our securities has been thus offered in exchange for the French loan. Probably never before held there by Frgly, but Germany has, and as we are informed that subscriptions amounting to the entire amount of the loan were received from the latter country, it would be only prudent to anticipate that a fair proportion of our bonds entered into these subscriptions.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

Money on call continued very abundant, and may be commanded on Government collateral at 3@3½ per cent., and other collateral of high grade at 6 to 6½ per cent. Prime endorsed paper sells readily at 7 to 7½ per cent. At the Thursday meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England, there being a large increase for the week in bullion, the minimum discount rate was not changed, and it remains 3½ per cent. The London money market, however, is a shade more active at 3@3½ per cent. for prime discounts.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.
Bonds—1881	115¾
5-20— 1862	116⅝
" 1864	116⅝
" 1865	116⅝
" 1865 new	115⅝
" 1867	116
" 1868	115½
10-40s	112¾
Currency 6's	113¾
Gold	115⅝
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	96
Erie	16⅞
Harlem	114½
Fort Wayne	95½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91⅝
Rock Island	109¾
Chicago & N. W	72¾
Do. Preferred	89¾
St. Paul, Common	53⅜
Do Preferred	75
Wabash	33⅛
Union Pacific	34
Ohio & Mississippi	42¾
Pacific Mail	73
West Union Telegraph	75¾
U. S. Express	83
Wells, Fargo & Co	87¼

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	88½
Reading R. R	97⅜
Camden & Amboy	125⅜
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	54¾
Central Transportation	48½
Empire Transportation	54
Union Transportation	89
Pittsburgh City 5's	74
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¼
Philadelphia & Erie	26

NEW YORK, August 12, 1872.

Money easy at 2@3c. Gold dull at 115¼@115¾. Clearances $32,881,000. Treasury disbursements $82,000. Government bonds dull and strong; 5-20s of '64 and '65 advanced ⅝c on Saturday's prices. State bonds quiet and steady. The stock market was the center of interest in Wall street to-day. The market opened a little lower than that of Saturday, and there was a pressure to sell, which carried down the entire list. The market became steadier by noon, but during the afternoon it was rather feverish and higher. There was a considerable fluctuation in Western Union, which declined to 69¼, and subsequently rallied to 72 on a semi-official announcement, that the company have not been selling stock of late. Northwest sold down to 72¾; Pacific Mail, 72¾; Ohio, 42; Union Pacific, 33⅝; Indiana Central, 39¾; Erie, 16¾. The market rallied at second call, and during afternoon advanced on opening prices from ⅛ to 1 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6's of '81, 115¾@115¾; do coupons, 115¾; 5-20s '62, 116⅜; '64, 116⅜; '65, 116¾@116¾; '65, 115⅝; '67, 115¾@116; '68, 115⅝; 10-40s, 109¾@109¾; coupons 112⅝; currency 6s 113¾@113⅝; new 5 per cents 112¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 71¾; New York Central 96⅜; Pacific Mail 73⅝; Erie 17⅛; Harlem ..⅝; Michigan Southern 89⅝; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 91½; Northwestern & Chicago 73½; Rock Island 110⅝; St. Paul 53⅞; preferred 75; Toledo 97¼; Wabash 33¾; Fort Wayne 95⅝; Ohio & Mississippi 42¾; Quicksilver 40½; Union Pacific 34¼.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY August 12, 1872.

APPLES—Continue to arrive freely, and the market is overstocked and prices, in consequence, are in favor buyers; we continue to quote at $1.50@2.50 per bbl for fair to choice.

BAGGING—Penn Mills two bushel, 38 cts; two half bushel, 45; three bushel, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36.

BUTTER—Is in good supply, and dull but unchanged; 10 to 11 for common to medium, and 16@19 for choice.

BEANS—$2.75@3.25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and nominally unchanged, 5 to 8 cts, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is reported unchanged; 10½@12 for Dairy; 11½@12 for Factory and 12½@13 for Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Is still quoted at 19½@20 cts by the car load, and 26@3 cts additional for small-er lots.

COUNTRY BACON—The stock in this market is very much reduced—almost exhausted. Country Lard, 8 cts 8½.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.50 per case.

EGGS—The receipts continue light, but the supply is still equal to the demand and prices are unchanged, 14 cts.

FRUITS—Apples in good supply and lower, we now quote at $1.50@2.25 per bbl. Pears abundant and dull, $2@3 per bbl. Plums $3.50 @5.50 per bushel. Peaches $1.50@2 per bbl. Watermelons $10 to $15 per 100, as to size and condition.

FLOUR—Is firm and we can report a good jobbing trade, but prices are without quotable change. We continue to quote at $7.50 to $8.25 for fair to choice spring wheat, and $8.75@9 for red winter wheat. The indications, at this writing, point to a further advance, as in only all big leading markets are tending upward, including New York, although wheat is much higher relatively in th ewest, than it is east; the former market is controlled mainly by manipulators; the latter by export demand.

GRAIN—There is a continued steady demand for wheat, and the market is firm and tending upward; we now quote $1.75 to $1.80 for good to prime new red—some sales of choice new amber at $1.85. Under $1.75 is not to be had in this market, excepting what is held by millers. Oats quiet and unchanged; 40 to 42 for mixed to prime white. Ear Corn, in fair demand, mostly in small lots, and prices, in consequence, are firm but unchanged. Shelled is still quoted at 75 to 59 in truck, and 60 to 61 from elevator. Rye is dull and lower west, and we now quote nominally at 78 to 80. Barley is commencing to reach here from the west, where it was contracted for some weeks ago.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues to offer freely in the east, and notwithstanding the market is reported firm, prices within the past ten days have declined from ¼ to ½ a cent per lb, and the majority of the eastern dealers are anxious to realize, notwithstanding the "fallish" which have been circulated recently for the purpose of stimulating the market, and, if possible, inflating prices. It is hardly likely to succeed; a similar attempt was made a couple of weeks ago, and it turned out a failure, and the indications at this writing are that the present one will likewise fail. There is nothing in the facts to warrant anything of the kind. The new crop, according to the latest accounts, will be an average one, and this together with the duty of three cents per lb taken off, causes some well informed operators to believe that prices will be lower this fall than they have been for some time. Sugars firmer but unchanged.

GRAIN—Granulated 13¾; Crushed 13¾; Powdered 13¾; Coffee, 12; B, 11⅞; Extra C, 11⅜; Circle C, 11¼; Chesapeake A C 11¼; Knights, Ex C, 10¾; C Yellow, 9¼.

COFFEE—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23½, good, 22½; fair, 22; roasted, 26.

SYRUPS—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted; choice to fancy, $1.05@1.15; prime, 80. RICE—Carolina, 9½@9¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 8 to 8½.

HAY—Sales of new crop, from country wagons, at $20 to $30 per ton. The stock of old in this market is almost exhausted.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 73 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—Sales at $3.50 to $3.75 per bbl.

POTATOES—Dull and drooping; we now quote at $2.25@2.50 per bbl.

POULTRY—Sales of spring chickens at 55 to 65 cts per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 8c; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 12½c; Rib Sides, 9¼; Clear Ribsides, 9¾; Clear Sides, 10¼c; Sugar Cured Hams, 16¼c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11c. Mess Pork, $15; Prime, $13, and Sausage, 10c.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy Seed at $3.25 per bushel to the trade, and $3.50 in small lots.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8½.

WHISKY—Highwines unchanged at 95@96 cts, in a jobbing way.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY August 10, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

W. Moonshine,	Chicago	1 car
S. Krause,	"	2 "
Marks & Bro,	"	3 "
L. Keifer,	"	2 "
W. Vance,	"	1 "
Greenwald & K,	"	2 "
P. Ashbery,	"	2 "
L. Shamberg,	"	3 "
W. Johnston,	Indianapolis	2 "
W. Wood,	"	1 "
Jos. Tatham,	Sidney	1 "
Greenwald & K,	Crestline	1 "
O. Crawford,	Newark	2 "
Newby & Bro,	"	1 "
U. Mitchell,	Mansfield	1 "
E. Blaubt,	"	1 "
Rothchilds & H,	Loudonville	1 "
P. M. Snyder,	Orrville	1 "
P. Ridellol,	Canton	1 "
A. Gachatte	"	1 "
Hazelwood & B,	Bellaire	1 "
M. Timpson,	"	2 "
J. McCreary,	"	2 "
S. Johns,	Bridgport	1 "
C. M. Hines,	Canal Dover	1 "
Total		43 "

CATTLE.

The supply on sale to-day was the largest we have had to report for several months, if not this year, footing up, as near as we could gather it, about 1,050 head: in addition to the 43 cars from the west, there were 186 head, or 15 cars drove in from the country, and one car brought over from the Central (East Liberty) Yards, making 59 cars in all, against 45 cars last Monday, an increase of 14 cars, or about 170 head. The quality was common, the bulk of the offerings consisting of the lower grades; hence, while strictly prime butcher stock, in consequence of limited supply of this sold readily at last week's prices; common and inferior grades opened slow and dragged all the way, and notwithstanding dealers generally were anxious to close out, as there was no inducement to hold over, yet there were quite a number left over unsold. In glancing the sale yards after the market was virtually over, we noticed that nearly all the regular dealers and commission men, too, had more or less cattle left over, notwithstanding they made every effort to close out, and this is the best evidence in the world of a hard market; for the kind of stock above referred to, drovers were disposed to let buyers name the price, and we are cognizant of some very good cattle having been sold at very low prices. Furthermore, there were a good many outsiders in attendance, as sellers, and this made the market all the worse for regular dealers; the former, when John Cotton sold 88 Mercer county lambs at $2 to $4.25.

Henry Nagle sold 50 Butler county lambs at $2.90 to $3.50.

Keefer, Eckert & Co. report having sold 425 ambs from Butler and Lawrence counties, at $1.25 to $3.75; 50 common sheep at $2 to $3.

Flinner & Sheetemantle sold 130 Butler county lambs at $2.50 to $3.75; and 50 sheep at $3 to $6 per head.

I. C. McNeese sold 142 sheep and lambs at an average of $3.25 all around.

Stakely & Stouffer sold 87 Butler county stock at $2.75 to $4.50 for lambs, and $4.50 for sheep.

Nelley & Fairley sold 9 Armstrong county sheep at $5; and 144 lambs at $3 to $3.50.

John Gallagher sold 20 lambs from Butler county at $4.50; expected to drive 70 out to pasture.

R McCaslin of Lawrence county, 125; sold sheep at 6 cts per lb. down; ane lambs at 84 down.

Smith Watson & Briggs report 260, on commission; sold lambs at $2 to $3.25 and sheep at $2.50 to $4.

Gus Farien sold 19 small merino lambs at $2.90, and 69 sheep at $3.50 per head to 6 cts per lb.

C Thompson sold 60 lambs at $2. to $3.75; 112 sheep at 4¼ to 5½ cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 12, 1872.

The crude market continues dull and considerably demoralized, and prices are weak and lower; in the forenoon there were sales at $3.42½ per bbl at Parker, but in the afternoon it was offered at $3.37½ without finding buyers. Refined also dull, but without quotable change: August, 22¼ @22⅝; September, 22¾@22⅞. Oil barrels quiet and unchanged; country, $1.70; city, $1.78.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Wormser, Meyer & Co., 400 bbl to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 95 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rfg. Co., 541 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 102 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Jno. Spear & Co., 105 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 386 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 563 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

E. Weisenberger, 100 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 302 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 3767

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Eagle O W acct	708
Standard O W, acct. Hutchinson	382
Standard O W, acct. Duncan & Y	80
Eagle O W, acct. Hutchinson	228
Radiant O W, acct., Hutchinson	924
Petrolite O W, acct. Thos King	542
Cosmos O W, acct. W. Stewart	80
Keystone O W, acct. J. Bushnell	1706
Standard O W, acct. Duncan & Y	924
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell	764
Cosmos O W, acct. H McKelvy	1202
Total	7174

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Wilson G & Co	1	Nimick & Co	1
Caughey & H	2	Paul Jones & Co	1
Wharton Bros	1	Lewis O & P	8
Lewis B & D	6		
Total	21		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger, B & Co	18	Lucy Furnace	15
Byers Mc & Co	1	Zug & Co	1
Spang C & Co	4	Isabella Furnace	6
Lewis O & P	8	Graff B & Co	2
Total	57		

PENN A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Reamer	1	Caughey & H	17
G. H. Hallman	2		
Total	18		

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Jones & L	3	Nimick & Co	30
Total	33		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Byers Mc & Co	1	McKnight P & Co	1
McKnight P & Co	2		
Total	4		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 12.—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92⅜@92⅝@92¾. 5-20's, '62, 92; '65, 92¾; '67, 92¾@93; 10-40's, 89¾. Linseed oil, 37s 9d. Turpentine, 35@36s.

PARIS, August 12.—Rentes 86f 47c.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.—Cotton easier: middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10¼d; sales 10,000; speculation and export 2,000. California white wheat 12s 4d; red western spring 12s 4d@12s 9d; red winter 12s 4d. Flour 28@28s. Corn 27s 6d. Oats 2s 8d. Peas 33s 6d. Cheese 54s. Beef 60s. Cumberland middles 30s; short rib middles 34d 8s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The extreme heat has had its effect on the dry goods market for to-day. No new features are reported in any of the departments of trade, and but few transactions have occurred worthy of note. Brown sheetings and shirtings were in moderate request, and especially for standard weights, which were supplied at full rates. Medium grades were without much inquiry and dull of sale. Bleached goods were without much animation, yet some fair sales are reported in certain favorite marks. Cottonades remain quite inactive, but firm at quotations. Ticks, stripes and checks are in better request, and more business is being done in these goods as late revised quotations. Woolens are without much activity for the moment, but fancy cassimeres of decided character and pattern are being picked up in small lots by city jobbers. Flannels continue fairly active at a new schedule of prices.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Total beeves, 8,160, with 4,500 to-day, viz: 174 cars at Communipaw 68 at One Hundredth street, and 31 at Weehawken, 1,400 less than last week; trade very lively and prices ½c better than on Friday, or rather stronger than last Monday; good many tops sold at 13¼c; fat steers 12½@13; thin Western 11@ 12c; Texans, 8½@9c; market averaging strong 12c. It would have been higher but for so many Texans. There were nearly 1,600 Texans for the week; they are still dull of sale; 8 cars Texans, 5¾ cwt, sold at 9c; 6 cars, 6 cwt, at 8½c; 4 cars, 7 cwt, coarse Texans at 10½c; 6 cars Ohio, 7¾ cwt, 13@13½c; 7 cars Indiana, 7¾ cwt, 12@13c; 6 cars Kentucky, 8 cwt, 12½ @13c; 6 cars Illinois, 7¾ cwt, 13@13½c; market closed very strong. Sheep: 29,600 on sale; about the same as the previous week, with rising 10,000 on sale. Trade dull and sheep somewhat lower; lambs declined to 9c for best 70 lbs State, with a car Pennsylvania 60 lbs at 9½c; a few fine 110 lb sheep sold at 7c; a car 80 lbs &c; a car of poor 66 lbs 5c; many unsold. Hogs 42,100 total, or 14,300 more than the previous week, with only 62 cars to-day; dressed advanced a little, selling at 6½ @6¾c; live are worth 4¾@5c; 2 cars selling at 4½c; and 1 car extra Ohio $5.15 per cwt.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 21¾c. Flour firm and fair demand; superfine western and State $6.00@6.50; white wheat extra $8.25@9.50; extra Ohio $7.20 @8.00; St. Louis $7.75@8.50. Rye flour fairly active; $4.25@5.10. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull; 93c. Wheat higher; limited export demand; spring No. 1 $1.08@1.70; No. 2 $1.03@1.67. Red winter $1.63 @1.90. Rye dull; western afloat 75c. Barley and malt dull and unhanged. Corn steady; steamer western mixed 62½@ 63c; sail do 64@64½c. Oats quiet and firm; western 44@45c; Ohio 48@52c. Eggs in buyers favor; western 18@19c. Hogs and hogs unchanged. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet. Molasses dull. Rice firm at 8¾@9¼c. Petroleum: crude 12c; refined 22¾c. Turpentine dull; 51@ 51½c. Pork a shade firmer; mess $13.75@13.85 for August; 13.80 for October. Beef and cut meats dull and unchanged. Lard firm and active; No. 1 to prime steam 81.@8½c. Butter dull; western 10@15c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—Cotton quiet and weak at 20c. Flour quiet and weak at $7.50@ 8.00; sales of new at $7.00. Wheat steady and moderate demand for dry new at $1.40@1.45; quiet and weak for damp at $1.10@1.20⅞. Corn steady and moderate demand at 43@46c. Rye: demand fair at lower rates; old 65@67c; new 60@70c. Oats: fair demand for old at 33 @37; new 25@30. Barley dull and nominal. Coffee; demand fair and firm for Rio at 20¾@ 24c for common to choice fair. Sugar: New Orleans 10@11¼c. Common to choice New Orleans molasses 50@75c per gallon. Linseed oil: old steady and moderate demand at 85c. Whisky firm and fair demand. Petroleum: refined 21¾@22¾c. Butter: demand good at full prices for choice. Pork: demand light; holders firm; $13.25. Lard: demand light; holders firm; 8@8¼@8½c. Bulk meats: demand good; sales, shoulders 6¾c; held at 6¼@ 6¾@8¾c. Bacon: demand good at full prices. Hogs: demand good; $4.60@5.00. Whisky 90c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 12.—Flour steady, nominal and unchanged. Wheat irregular; closing quiet at $1.54 seller August; $1.22 seller September; $1.16 seller year; No. 2 $1.30. Corn steady; 42¾@ seller August; 42¾@42¾c seller September; rejected 39@39¼c. Oats steady; 27¼@27½c cash seller August; 27¾c buyers August; 27¾c seller September. Rye quiet and saleable; 56c. Barley firm; sales 70c seller September. Pork dull and lower; sales $13.75 seller August. Lard quiet; winter nominally at 8½c; summer 8@8¼c. Sugar cured hams steady and unchanged; held at $12@12½c. Meats strong and in good demand; shoulders 6@6¼c; short ribs 8¼c; short clear 8¾c. Whisky quiet; sales 90½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Flour in fair demand for old and dull for new; superfine $5.00 @5.50; extra $5.75@6.25; Wisconsin extra family $7.25@7.75; Minnesota $8.25@9.00. Wheat advanced: red $1.75@1.79; new $1.85; old white $1.90. Rye held at 90c. Corn held higher at 62@63c; mixed western 62c. Oats steady; 6 cars Ohio, 73¼ cwt, 13@13½c; 7 cars Indiana, 7¾ cwt, 12@13c; 6 cars Kentucky, 8 cwt, 12½ @13c; 6 cars Illinois, 7¾ cwt, 13@13½c; market closed very strong. Sheep: 29,600 on sale; about the same as the previous week, with rising 10,000 on sale. Trade dull and sheep somewhat lower; lambs declined to 9c for best 70 lbs State, with a car Pennsylvania 60 lbs at 9½c; a few fine 110 lb sheep sold at 7c; a car 80 lbs &c; a car of poor 66 lbs 5c; many unsold. Hogs 42,100 total, or 14,300 more than the previous week, with only 62 cars to-day; dressed advanced a little, selling at 6½ @6¾c; live are worth 4¾@5c; 2 cars selling at 4½c; and 1 car extra Ohio $5.15 per cwt.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 21¾c. Flour firm and fair demand; superfine western and State $6.00@6.50; white wheat extra $8.25@9.50; extra Ohio $7.20 @8.00; St. Louis $7.75@8.50. Rye flour fairly active; $4.25@5.10. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull; 93c. Wheat higher; limited export demand; spring No. 1 $1.08@1.70; No. 2 $1.03@1.67. Red winter $1.63 @1.90. Rye dull; western afloat 75c. Barley and malt dull and unhanged. Corn steady; steamer western mixed 62½@ 63c; sail do 64@64½c. Oats quiet and firm; western 44@45c; Ohio 48@52c. Eggs in buyers favor; western 18@19c. Hogs and hogs unchanged. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet. Molasses dull. Rice firm at 8¾@9¼c. Petroleum: crude 12c; refined 22¾c. Turpentine dull; 51@ 51½c. Pork a shade firmer; mess $13.75@13.85 for August; 13.80 for October. Beef and cut meats dull and unchanged. Lard firm and active; No. 1 to prime steam 81.@8½c. Butter dull; western 10@15c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—Cotton quiet and weak at 20c. Flour quiet and weak at $7.50@ 8.00; sales of new at $7.00. Wheat steady and moderate demand for dry new at $1.40@1.45; quiet and weak for damp at $1.10@1.20⅞. Corn steady and moderate demand at 43@46c. Rye: demand fair at lower rates; old 65@67c; new 60@70c. Oats: fair demand for old at 33 @37; new 25@30. Barley dull and nominal. Coffee; demand fair and firm for Rio at 20¾@ 24c for common to choice fair. Sugar: New Orleans 10@11¼c. Common to choice New Orleans molasses 50@75c per gallon. Linseed oil: old steady and moderate demand at 85c. Whisky firm and fair demand. Petroleum: refined 21¾@22¾c. Butter: demand good at full prices for choice. Pork: demand light; holders firm; $13.25. Lard: demand light; holders firm; 8@8¼@8½c. Bulk meats: demand good; sales, shoulders 6¾c; held at 6¼@ 6¾@8¾c. Bacon: demand good at full prices. Hogs: demand good; $4.60@5.00. Whisky 90c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 12.—Flour steady, nominal and unchanged. Wheat irregular; closing quiet at $1.54 seller August; $1.22 seller September; $1.16 seller year; No. 2 $1.30. Corn steady; 42¾@ seller August; 42¾@42¾c seller September; rejected 39@39¼c. Oats steady; 27¼@27½c cash seller August; 27¾c buyers August; 27¾c seller September. Rye quiet and saleable; 56c. Barley firm; sales 70c seller September. Pork dull and lower; sales $13.75 seller August. Lard quiet; winter nominally at 8½c; summer 8@8¾c. Sugar cured hams steady and unchanged; held at $12@12½c. Meats strong and in good demand; shoulders 6@6¼c; short ribs 8¼c; short clear 8¾c. Whisky quiet; sales 90½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Flour in fair demand for old and dull for new; superfine $5.00 @5.50; extra $5.75@6.25; Wisconsin extra family $7.25@7.75; Minnesota $8.25@9.00. Wheat advanced: red $1.75@1.79; new $1.85; old white $1.90. Rye held at 90c. Corn held higher at 62@63c; mixed western 62c. Oats steady; 6 cars Ohio, 73¼ cwt, 13@13½c; 7 cars Indiana, 7¾ cwt, 12@13c; 6 cars Kentucky, 8 cwt, 12½ @13c; 6 cars Illinois, 7¾ cwt, 13@13½c; market closed very strong. Sheep: 29,600 on sale; about the same as the previous week, with rising 10,000 on sale. Trade dull and sheep somewhat lower; lambs declined to 9c for best 70 lbs State, with a car Pennsylvania 60 lbs at 9½c; a few fine 110 lb sheep sold at 7c; a car 80 lbs &c; a car of poor 66 lbs 5c; many unsold. Hogs 42,100 total, or 14,300 more than the previous week, with only 62 cars to-day; dressed advanced a little, selling at 6½ @6¾c; live are worth 4¾@5c; 2 cars selling at 4½c; and 1 car extra Ohio $5.15 per cwt.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 21¾c. Flour firm and fair demand; superfine western and State $6.00@6.50; white wheat extra $8.25@9.50; extra Ohio $7.20 @8.00; St. Louis $7.75@8.50. Rye flour fairly active; $4.25@5.10. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull; 93c. Wheat higher; limited export demand; spring No. 1 $1.08@1.70; No. 2 $1.03@1.67. Red winter $1.63 @1.90. Rye dull; western afloat 75c. Barley and malt dull and unhanged. Corn steady; steamer western mixed 62½@ 63c; sail do 64@64½c. Oats quiet and firm; western 44@45c; Ohio 48@52c. Eggs in buyers favor; western 18@19c. Hogs and hogs unchanged. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet. Molasses dull. Rice firm at 8¾@9¼c. Petroleum: crude 12c; refined 22¾c. Turpentine dull; 51@ 51½c. Pork a shade firmer; mess $13.75@13.85 for August; 13.80 for October. Beef and cut meats dull and unchanged. Lard firm and active; No. 1 to prime steam 81.@8½c. Butter dull; western 10@15c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—Cotton quiet and weak at 20c. Flour quiet and weak at $7.50@ 8.00; sales of new at $7.00. Wheat steady and moderate demand for dry new at $1.40@1.45; quiet and weak for damp at $1.10@1.20⅞. Corn steady and moderate demand at 43@46c. Rye: demand fair at lower rates; old 65@67c; new 60@70c. Oats: fair demand for old at 33 @37; new 25@30. Barley dull and nominal. Coffee; demand fair and firm for Rio at 20¾@ 24c for common to choice fair. Sugar: New Orleans 10@11¼c. Common to choice New Orleans molasses 50@75c per gallon. Linseed oil: old steady and moderate demand at 85c. Whisky firm and fair demand. Petroleum: refined 21¾@22¾c. Butter: demand good at full prices for choice. Pork: demand light; holders firm; $13.25. Lard: demand light; holders firm; 8@8¼@8½c. Bulk meats: demand good; sales, shoulders 6¾c; held at 6¼@ 6¾@8¾c. Bacon: demand good at full prices. Hogs: demand good; $4.60@5.00. Whisky 90c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 12.—Flour steady, nominal and unchanged. Wheat irregular; closing quiet at $1.54 seller August; $1.22 seller September; $1.16 seller year; No. 2 $1.30. Corn steady; 42¾@ seller August; 42¾@42¾c seller September; rejected 39@39¼c. Oats steady; 27¼@27½c cash seller August; 27¾c buyers August; 27¾c seller September. Rye quiet and saleable; 56c. Barley firm; sales 70c seller September. Pork dull and lower; sales $13.75 seller August. Lard quiet; winter nominally at 8½c; summer 8@8¾c. Sugar cured hams steady and unchanged; held at $12@12½c. Meats strong and in good demand; shoulders 6@6¼c; short ribs 8¼c; short clear 8¾c. Whisky quiet; sales 90½c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.—Flour in fair demand for old and dull for new; superfine $5.00 @5.50; extra $5.75@6.25; Wisconsin extra family $7.25@7.75; Minnesota $8.25@9.00. Wheat advanced: red $1.75@1.79; new $1.85; old white $1.90. Rye held at 90c. Corn held higher at 62@63c; mixed western 62c. Oats steady; 6 cars Ohio, 73¼ cwt, 13@13½c; 7 cars Indiana, 7¾ cwt, 12@13c; 6 cars Kentucky, 8 cwt, 12½ @13c; 6 cars Illinois, 7¾ cwt, 13@13½c; market closed very strong. Sheep: 29,600 on sale; about the same as the previous week, with rising 10,000 on sale. Trade dull and sheep somewhat lower; lambs declined to 9c for best 70 lbs State, with a car Pennsylvania 60 lbs at 9½c; a few fine 110 lb sheep sold at 7c; a car 80 lbs &c; a car of poor 66 lbs 5c; many unsold. Hogs 42,100 total, or 14,300 more than the previous week, with only 62 cars to-day; dressed advanced a little, selling at 6½ @6¾c; live are worth 4¾@5c; 2 cars selling at 4½c; and 1 car extra Ohio $5.15 per cwt.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 12.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 21¾c. Flour firm and fair demand; superfine western and State $6.00@6.50; white wheat extra $8.25@9.50; extra Ohio $7.20 @8.00; St. Louis $7.75@8.50. Rye flour fairly active; $4.25@5.10. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull; 93c. Wheat higher; limited export demand; spring No. 1 $1.08@1.70; No. 2 $1.03@1.67. Red winter $1.63 @1.90. Rye dull; western afloat 75c. Barley and malt dull and unhanged. Corn steady; steamer western mixed 62½@ 63c; sail do 64@64½c. Oats quiet and firm; western 44@45c; Ohio 48@52c. Eggs in buyers favor; western 18@19c. Hogs and hogs unchanged. Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet. Molasses dull. Rice firm at 8¾@9¼c. Petroleum: crude 12c; refined 22¾c. Turpentine dull; 51@ 51½c. Pork a shade firmer; mess $13.75@13.85 for August; 13.80 for October. Beef and cut meats dull and unchanged. Lard firm and active; No. 1 to prime steam 81.@8½c. Butter dull; western 10@15c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 12.—Cotton quiet and weak at 20c. Flour quiet and weak at $7.50@ 8.00; sales of new at $7.00. Wheat steady and moderate demand for dry new at $1.40@1.45; quiet and weak for damp at $1.10@1.20⅞. Corn steady and moderate demand at 43@46c. Rye: demand fair at lower rates; old 65@67c; new 60@70c. Oats: fair demand for old at 33 @37; new 25@30. Barley dull and nominal. Coffee; demand fair and firm for Rio at 20¾@ 24c for common to choice fair. Sugar: New Orleans 10@11¼c. Common to choice New Orleans molasses 50@75c per gallon. Linseed oil: old steady and moderate demand at 85c. Whisky fir

HOME NEWS.

Interesting miscellaneous reading matter will be found on the second page.

For Rent.—A desirable room on second floor, GAZETTE building, fronting on Smithfield street, suitable for an office. For terms, apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Kicked by a Cow.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Riley, an old lady while engaged in milking a cow in the yard attached to her residence, East Diamond, Allegheny, near the Park, was kicked by the animal and severely wounded in the head.

Hold Larceny.

Yesterday afternoon some sneak thief while passing along Wood street succeeded in stealing a package of whips valued at $60 from in front of the store of Mr. H. E. Weymer, No. 106. The theft was not discovered until some time after it had been committed and then the thief was out of sight.

Slight Fire.

Sunday night about nine o'clock the shelving in Swager's Market Saloon, corner South Diamond and Federal streets, caught fire from the gas jet. Mr. Swager in attempting to extinguish the fire with some hot water which happened to be convenient, spilled the water and severely scalded his left hand. The flames were extinguished before much damage had been done.

Child Run over.

Yesterday afternoon about two o'clock Robert McCullen, driver of an ice wagon, while driving along Chestnut street ran over a little four year old child of Mr. Wengerd Terrach. The child was somewhat bruised but considerably more frightened than hurt. Dr. Bechelman attended its injuries. Subsequently upon complaint of Mr. Terrach, the driver of the wagon was arrested for reckless driving and gave bail for a hearing.

Councils—No Meeting Yesterday.

Yesterday was the regular day for the meeting of City Councils. Some of the members of each branch assembled in their respective Chambers, but in neither could a quorum be obtained. In the Select branch, after waiting till a quarter past two o'clock, Clerk Morrow called the roll, and no quorum being present, an adjournment was ordered until next Monday. The roll was also called in Common Council, nineteen members answering to their names, when C. C. concurred with the action of S. C. and adjourned until next Monday.

U. S. Court.

In the United States District Court yesterday morning, Judge McCandless on the bench, Messrs Burkhide & Robinson, of New York, filed a petition asking that A. H. Field, of Erie, be declared a bankrupt. B. F. Overfield, of Brinton, Wyoming county, also filed a petition asking that Porter L. Overfield, of the same place, be declared a bankrupt. The usual preliminary orders were made.

J. R. Putnam, of Fifth Avenue, filed a voluntary petition, asking to be adjudicated a bankrupt. The usual decree was issued.

The South Side Stabbing.

The two men who were so badly stabbed on the South Side on Saturday evening were still living last night, though their injuries are of a very serious nature, and neither of them is considered to be entirely out of danger. So far the affair is enveloped in the profoundest mystery. The injured men are very uncommunicative on the subject, and refuse to give any of the particulars of the dreadful affray. The police are working the matter up, and think they may soon succeed in making some arrests, though they have but a slight clue to the parties.

A Correction.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF GAZETTE: In your notice of the dedication of the Second Methodist Church, in East Birmingham, on Sunday last, in speaking of the singing the types seemed to have been under the influence of the intense heat of the evening, and said that "the choir of the First Church, under the leadership of Mr. T. J. Prosser and *wife*." Although the prospects may be good for such a desirable acquisition, yet Mr. P. is in the state of single blessedness. The paragraph should read, "under the leadership of Mr. T. J. Prosser, and Miss H. A. Colbour as organist, conducted the singing to the great satisfaction of all present." Although we sometimes unite persons in marriage, yet as the above parties have not requested such services, please publish the above correction, and oblige yours truly, C.

Losses at the Haysville Fire.

Fire Marshal Butler yesterday visited Haysville and examined into the fire at the Park Place House there. Considerable property was saved by individuals in the house, and the story told about the employees of the hotel being panic-stricken and doing nothing to save property, is shown by investigation to be a wrong statement. The following has been ascertained as the principal losers by the fire: Mr. R. Robinson, proprietor, lost $1,000 on building and household effects, on which he has an insurance of $5,000. Mr. McNish lost in jewelry and clothing $4,000; insurance $2,000. The loss of Mr. J. J. Mc Mcune was $500. D. Griggs loses $300. J. H. Bailey $250. Jas. F. Brewer $250. T. M. Heidleburg $1,500. M. Morganstern $1,200, covered with insurance. James Reese $800. T. R. Gaspar $400, and many others in various sums from $50 to $200.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending August 11th, 1872:

Accident, 3; Asthma, 1; Atrophy, 1; Cholera Infantum, 12; Cholera Morbus, 1; Consumption, 5; Convulsions, 2; Congestion, 1; Congestion of Brain 2; Debility, 2; Diarrhœa, 4; Disease of the Heart, 1; Disease of the Liver, 1; Dysentery, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Typhoid Fever, 3; Gangrene, 1; Fry, 1; Inflammation of Bowels, 1; Inflammation of Brain, 1; Inflammation of Brain and Membranes, 1; Inflammation of Peritoneum, 2; Inanition, 2; Marasmus, 4; Unknown, 2; Whooping Cough, 1; Still Births, 6.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 32; from 1 to 2, 6; from 2 to 5, 4; from 5 to 10, 2; from 10 to 15, none; from 15 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 6; from 30 to 40, 2; from 40 to 50, 4; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 3.

Males, 35; Females, 29. White, 62. Colored, 2. Total, 64.

Steiner Visited by Detectives.

Yesterday afternoon several detectives visited Matthias Steiner, the man who was so brutally assaulted on the Bakerstown road about a week ago. Steiner was found sitting up in bed and slowly improving, although yet very weak. At times he has lucid intervals, but he seems to have no recollection of any circumstances connected with the attack upon him. He cannot be made to understand what has brought him to a sick chamber, but is convinced from his condition that something has happened. The detectives endeavored in every way to extract from him some information upon his assault, but failed in their efforts. At present the man's memory seems to be entirely gone in relation to the affair, and in fact he can remember nothing in any way connected with it. His physicians think however it is probable that his memory will be restored as he increases in bodily vigor. In his ravings, while delirious Steiner seemed to have knowledge of the attack upon him, but when reason is restored he has all recollection of it. The case is a singular one throughout.

A Novelty in Books.

A volume of rare and singular excellence has just been laid upon our table. It is designated as the "Bible Looking Glass," and as the author says, is intended as a reflector, companion and guide to the great truths of the sacred Scriptures. This object—the illustration and enlightenment of the practical truths of the Bible as applied to every-day life—is affained by means of selections from the Scriptures, illustrated very profusely with the finest specimens of steel engravings, and so many in number that there is hardly a page without one or more. The engravings are a sort of object teaching of the most beautiful character, and even the most casual observer could not fail to read the lessons intended. The book comprises six parts, divided under the headings of "Religious Emblems," "Religious Allegories," "Christian Similitudes," "The Christian Pilgrim," "Sunday Book," and last, "Gray's Elegy," which is thrown in for variety. This last especially is the most beautifully illustrated arrangement of that great poem that we have ever seen, and, even if such a thing were possible, seems to add a fresh charm to the immortal verse.

A noticeable feature of the work is the absence of "cant," which so often and so unfortunately holds so large a place in professedly religious volumes. It would be a most excellent work from which to teach the sacred truths by illustration to children, while adults will find something on every page suited to their capacities. We have rarely examined a volume which, in a typographical and literary way combines so many attractions, and we know of nothing in the line of books that would make a more suitable present for old or young. It is an "ad-lib" among books.

The "Looking Glass," we believe, is sold only on subscription, but the agent, Mr. I. F. Harris, has a full stock on hand, and will be pleased to supply all orders, either at his residence, No. 21 Esplanade street, Allegheny, or by calling upon his patrons. We feel satisfied that even a most superficial examination will confince anyone of its superior merits.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD MAN.

A Man Seventy-five Years of Age Disappears from Home, and is Found Hanging to an Appie Tree.

Yesterday morning a most remarkable suicide occurred at White Hall, Baldwin township. The victim, Phillip Kirschner, was an old man seventy-five years of age, and resided with his son, John Kirschner.

About seven o'clock yesterday he was missed from the house, and for a time no notice was taken of his absence, as it was supposed that he had gone to Brownstown to visit some of his relatives living at that place. A short time afterwards, however, a man who was employed about the house had occasion to go into the orchard, a short distance from the house, where he discovered the body of the old man hanging by a small rope from the limb of a tree. The body had evidently been hanging for some time, and was entirely lifeless. Justice Verner was notified, and proceeded to hold an inquest upon the remains. A verdict of death by suicide was returned.

For a long time the old man has been subject to fits of mental aberation, and it is supposed that while laboring under one of these fits the fatal deed was committed.

HEAVY FAILURE.

Suspension of a Well Known Oil Firm—Messrs. Fisher Brothers Insolvent—Liabilities Estimated at One Million of Dollars—They ask for Time.

Considerable excitement was occasioned in business circles generally yesterday by the announcement of the suspension of the well-known firm of Messrs. Fisher Brothers, who were numbered among the most extensive producers and dealers in the oil trade. Their liabilities were not given exactly, but were estimated at over one million dollars. The announcement of their inability at present to meet their obligations was made shortly after bank hours by the representative of the firm here, Mr. Fred Fisher. While admitting their present insolvency, the firm asked for time to realize, and stated that it would pay dollar for dollar. They could easily come out square.

The firm of Fisher Bros. was one of the oldest in the trade. It was composed of Messrs. Henry, John and Frederick Fisher who commenced business together almost with the first excitement in the business. Their capital was chiefly energy at first, but having the confidence of several monied men, and being possessed of business tact and penetration they soon gained a leading position in the trade which was maintained until yesterday. For the last six or seven years their trade has been simply enormous, and the firm was known wherever oil was sent. They had officers and yards in all the principal centers in the oil regions, and were constantly buying, shipping and selling. They also engaged largely in boring for oil, and in the majority of their ventures seemed to be singularly successful. It is said they now have wells at Parker Landing and in the oil regions which produce $1,000 worth of oil daily. They were looked upon in the trade as very bold operators, but shrewd and reliable, and as possessed of abundant means, which enabled them to pass through critical periods when others went under. The firm announce that they only desire an extension of time to realize from their property and to consummate their plans, which will bring matters straight in the end, and it is probable their request will be accorded to. It is likely a meeting of the creditors will be held in a day or two and the business brought down to an amicable basis. The immediate cause of their suspension is not known, but it is attributed to their being caught with an unusually large supply of oil on hand and an unprecedented low market.

The effect of the suspension on Duquesne Way was very noticeable. As soon as the fact became known the price of oil went down five cents per barrel, and there was a dullness in trade.

The Oil City *Derrick* speaking of the failure which was announced there on Saturday says:—"The firm of Fisher Brothers has probably been the most remarkable in the history of the oil region. It was organized in the infancy of the oil business with a small beginning, but with a brain and will-power that is sure to win. Through all the many financial changes that have marked the history of the oil region, they have steadily advanced while the ground which they had long since been accorded the position of honor in its financial circles, by the foreign as well as the home trade. Their suspension is one of the remarkable epochs in the brief history of this busy region."

BREVITIES.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

DANIEL BURNS, for disorderly conduct yesterday, was fined twenty-five dollars and costs by Mayor Callow.

JOHN MCGOUGH was fined twenty five dollars and costs by Mayor Callow for disorderly conduct and resisting the officer who arrested him.

ADALINE MYERS made an information before Alderman Taylar charging her husband, Chas. Myers, with assault and battery in kicking her and otherwise abusing her. Warrant issued.

YESTERDAY morning a young woman went into the store of Messrs. Haslage & Co., No. 18 Diamond, and after buying some sugar, she turned to a satchel lying on the floor near her, and abstracted a pocket-book from it containing $20. The thief is known and will save trouble by returning the money.

THE case of James Woods, charged with an attempted rape upon a little girl, was brought before Alderman Moreland, but as the prosecutrix did not appear the case was dismissed. Another information has since been made against him before Alderman Herron. Woods was held in five hundred dollars bail.

REPORT Alderman Taylor Winifred Conigan made an information charging Thomas Conigan, her husband with assault and battery. It is alleged that her husband attacked her with an umbrella, striking her with it and threatening to "do" her through her. Mrs. C. is afraid that another umbrella homicide may take place, and she asks for a warrant for his arrest.

FOR disorderly conduct, John Jones (a second cousin to John Smith,) was yesterday sent to the Work House for thirty days. John, it is alleged, went to Bolen's house on Third avenue and because she refused to give him a dollar he knocked her down and used her very roughly. A gentleman who interfered was served in a similar manner. Jones' mother is nearly eighty years of age.

YESTERDAY afternoon officer McWhorter of Mayor Callow's police, went to arrest George Steinbaugh, on charge of disorderly conduct. As soon as Steinbaugh discovered the officer he ran into his house and locked the door. Officer Peters shut the door and prevented the officer from gaining admission. The officer then went to the Mayor's office and made infogmation against that party for resisting an officer. Warrants were issued for their arrest.

COLORED VOTERS IN COUNCIL.

A Marching Club Organized Last Night—The Men Actively at Work.

Last night a regular meeting of the Duquesne Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club, composed of the colored voters of the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards was held in the Second ward school house. There was a full attendance of the members of the club and considerable enthusiasm prevailed.

In the absence of President Loudin and the Vice Presidents, Mr. J. D. Green, of the Third ward was called to the chair, Mr. R. A. Hall was in his place at the Secretary's table.

The President stated the meeting had been called for the purpose of taking measures for the organization of a marching club.

The matter was then thrown open for discussion, after which a roll was prepared and signed by a large number of those present—sufficient to give every indication that the club would be a success.

An election for officers was then entered into with the following result: Captain, A. B. Lloyd; First Lieutenant, Wm. L. Miller. The election of the remainder of the officers was postponed until the next meeting.

Brief but pointed addresses were then made by Messrs. A. B. Lloyd, W. L. Miller and Thos. Gatewood, after which the meeting adjourned until next Monday evening, when the club will meet at the same place and perfect the organization of the marching corps.

A MEETING of the colored men of the Seventh ward will be held this evening in the Franklin street school house at seven o'clock and all colored voters of the ward are requested to be on hand peremptly at the hour designated. An invitation has also been extended to the voters of the Fifth and Sixth wards to be present and co-operate with their fellow voters of the Seventh.

THE MINUTE MEN.

Meeting in Allegheny Last Night—The Old Fourth Ward Club to Be Reorganized.

Last evening pursuant to call a large number of those formerly connected with the "Fourth Ward Minute Men" which won such a local fame four years ago, assembled at the Allegheny Union Republican Club Rooms for the purpose of making arrangements to reorganize for the coming campaign.

The call seemed to have met with a responsive enthusiasm from the old members, for they were present not only in force but promptly on time.

A temporary organization was effected by calling Mr. W. B. Rodgers to the chair, and selecting Mr. Peter Walters, Jr., as Secretary.

The matter which the meeting had been called to consider was then talked over in an informal way for some time, after which two committees—one to procure a hall and one on equipment and uniform—were appointed, with instructions to report next Monday evening, to which time the meeting was adjourned.

A permanent organization will be effected next Monday night, and the club at once be put in marching order. The meeting will be held in the Central Club rooms, but thereafter the new hall to be selected by the committee will be the rendezvous. Active workers are engaged, and now that the work has been fairly entered upon, a fresh impetus will be given to organization in Allegheny, in all the wards.

OVER THE HILLSIDE.

Excitement at a Funeral—Carriage Overturned—Narrow Escape of the Occupants.

Yesterday afternoon an exciting episode disturbed the solemnity of a funeral procession in Allegheny, and created considerable consternation for a time among those in the train. The remains of Mr. James Mansberger were being taken to the Cemetery and the cortege had proceeded as far as Spring Hill, on the Perrysville road when the horses attached to a carriage became unmanageable just at a point in the road where the vehicle could be backed over the hillside. The occupants of the carriage were four ladies who quickly took advantage of a moment's quiet among the horses to alight. They escaped not a moment too soon for the horses commenced backing; notwithstanding every effort of the driver—who jumped from his seat and caught them at the head—they continued their rearward progress until carriage and horses went over the hillside and rolled down a distance of forty or fifty feet. One of the animals was badly injured and it is feared has been rendered valueless. The other escaped without serious injury. The carriage was considerably damaged but can be repaired. Beyond their fright the ladies and driver suffered no injury.

Acre Lots at Auction.

The grand public sale of acre lots on the Green Tree property, Perrysville Road, to take place on Tuesday next, presents the very best opportunity for securing a desirable suburban site. Plans can be had at

A. LEGGATE'S office,
Allegheny.

There is No Question

As to the durability of the Singer Sewing Machine. Those who have used them would have their friends buy no other.

R. STRAW & Co.,
tf. No. 10 Sixth street.

Nothing is so cooling to the blood in hot weather as Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cin., O. For sale by all Druggists.

CAMP MEETINGS.

Opening Notes From the Groves—Preliminary Meetings on the Camp Grounds.

Church folks, especially those who are identified with our Methodist churches, are considerably interested in the camp meeting season which will be fairly inaugurated in this vicinity during the present week. There are some of these outdoor religious gatherings to be held with an hours ride from the city—one at Loetsdale or Mount Sewickley, the second at Tarentum, and the third at McKeesport. From present indications the attendance at all of them will be unprecedently large—the "camp meeting" fever being very much increased by the torrid heat that has prevailed in the cities for the past few weeks. From our correspondents we have gathered a few notes of the preliminary preparations.

At Leetsdale, or

MOUNT SEWICKLEY,

the camp ground is rapidly assuming the appearance it will wear during the progress of the meeting. The tents are nearly all completed, and by Tuesday evening they will be pretty generally occupied. A number of new ones have been erected this year, and the number counts in the neighborhood of fifty. Consequently the indications are for a large attendance.

Services were held on Sabbath, in the morning and afternoon. At half-past ten, Rev. J. F. Dravo, of Beaver, preached an excellent sermon, his subject being, "Christ in us requisite to a successful life." The sermon was sound and practical, and was delivered in a manner that impressed it upon the minds of his hearers. At half past three, Dr. C. A. Holmes, of Allegheny, delivered a sermon, choosing as his subject, "Christian Completeness." It was presented in a forcible way, and was well received by the audience. Revs. C. W. Smith, T. N. Boyle and N. P. Kerr were also present and took part in the exercises. The presiding elder, Rev. J. W. Baker, is also upon the ground.

Two hundred or more were upon the ground during the day, and assembled themselves in the congregation.

The indications are that the meeting this year will be as full of "cherished memories" as that of its predecessors, and that it will be largely productive of good. H.

CAMP TARENTUM.

The grounds at this old time tenting rendezvous were never in better condition. During the year about eighteen new tents have been erected, including a cottage for the Janitor. There are now about thirty-five families on the grounds. Services were held on Sunday, which attracted many visitors from the town. A prayer meeting was held at ten o'clock, and a children's Sunday School meeting at half past one attended by about one hundred children exclusive of adults. Preaching by Rev. Mr. Vertican at three o'clock and a prayer meeting at night.

The regular meeting will commence to-morrow. The Committee appointed by the Trustees to conduct the religious exercises of the camp are Rev. H. Hemphill, pastor of Smithfield church; Rev. J. Montgomery of Fifth avenue church; Dr. R. L. Miller, Presiding Elder; Jacob H. Walter, Esq., and J. Matthews.

...The receipts from the Monongahela wharf during the past month were $1,422.81.

...Business men generally report a brisk trade in all departments, for this time of year.

...The boys sport in the waters of the Allegheny, in full view of the bridges, daily, none "daring to molest or make them afraid."

...The new tower in the Twenty first ward school house was furnished with a clock yesterday from the establishment of Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co.

...A new railroad, to run along the south bank of the Ohio river from Saw Mill Run to Georgetown, Beaver county, is talked of, and subscriptions being taken.

...The robbers held a meeting at the Lincoln Club-rooms last evening, for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson Club, but adjourned to meet next Monday evening, when a permanent organization will be effected.

...They say a car driver on the Pleasant Valley Railroad prefers the fascinations of car driving to the enjoyment of ease, which might come to him if he desired to make use of a bequest of $175,000, which fell across his pathway recently. The story, however, lacks the requisite thickness.

...Alderman Logan yesterday morning held an inquest on the body of a man floating in the Monongahela river at the foot of Wood street. The body evidently had been in the water for several days. There was nothing by which the name could be ascertained. The man was about five feet in height, and apparently about thirty years of age. A verdict in accordance with these facts was rendered and the body buried at the county's expense.

PERSONAL.

***Chief Clark has gone West" again after Teets.

***Hon. R. W. Mackey left for Philadelphia last night.

***P. F. Smith, of the *Mail* left last evening for an eastern tour.

***Theodore Myler wends his way Chicagowards for his summer rest.

***Officer Nixon, on duty in the park, is one of the oldest policemen in the city.

***A. W. Erwin, the popular Allegheny dry goods merchant, returned yesterday from his summer sojourn at Cresson.

***Rev. Abel A. Kerfoot has severed his relationship as Assistant Rector to Trinity parish, and taken charge of St. Mark's, East Birmingham.

***Mr. Will Rowe has withdrawn from the Cathedral choir, and will assist Prof. Gunnegle seeks cooling shades in Butler county. Mr. Lowrie is a member of the Board from the Sixth Ward.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

BUSY times at the Union Republican Club Rooms.

The Republican County Executive Committee will hold a regular meeting this afternoon at two o'clock.

THE colored Republican voters on Gazzam's Hill are making arrangements for a "pole raising" this week.

THIS evening, a regular meeting of the Second ward Grant club will be held at the school house in that ward.

A GRAND mass meeting of colored voters at Baptist Hall, Park Way, Allegheny, this evening. Speeches by Rev. A. M. Milligan and others.

A MASS meeting of Republicans will be held this evening at Concordia Gardens, East Birmingham. Addresses by Messrs. George De Camp, C. D. O'Reilly and others.

SOLDIER'S and Sailors meeting at Lincoln club rooms to-night at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for the reception of comrade visitors to the grand Convention in September.

Butler, Pa.

The following is the score of a match game of base ball played on the 9th of August, 1872, at Butler, Pa., between the Xantha, of Allegheny City and the Iona, of Butler:

XANTHA.	O.	R.	IONA.	O.	R.
S. Faulkner, r. f.	3	1	O. D. Thomson, c.	4	2
R. Ross, 1 b.	2	1	A. Ziegler, 2 b.	6	1
C. Jackson, c.	2	1	J. Boos, 3 b.	4	1
H. Murdock, c. f.	4	1	H. Trautman, s. s.	4	1
D. Solar, 2 b.	3	1	A. Reiber, r. f.	3	4
G. Keenan, s. s.	4	1	Meckbecker, p.	2	4
J. Guy, 3 b.	2	0	E. Bredin, l. f.	2	4
J. Hilliard, p.	4	1	H. Mitchell, c. f.	3	3
S. Temple, l. f.	1	1	W. Meckling, 1 b.	3	1
Total	27	7	Total	27	22

Fly catches—Xantha, 14; missed, 3; left on bases, 8.

Fly catches—Iona, 10; missed 3; left on bases, 8.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Xantha	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—7
Iona	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3	4—32

Umpire, James White, of Pittsburgh; Scorers, P. W. Lowry and J. Bredin. Time of game, two hours. L. K. PURVIANCE.

Corresponding Secretary.

Loveliness on the Increase.

A marked increase of female loveliness is the eye-delighting result of the immense popularity which HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM has obtained among the ladies of America. Complexions radiant with snowy purity and tinged with the roseate hue of health are commonly met with wherever it is used. For the sallow and unwholesome appearance of the face and neck, which utterly counterbalance the effect of any personal attraction the owner may possess, it substitutes that clear, pearl-like complexion which is such a transcendant charm in woman, and renders the roughest skin as soft as Genoa velvet. No one is more astonished than the person using it at the marvelous transformation which it effects in these particulars. U&A&S

The Oldest and Best.

No carriage factory, east or west, has earned a higher reputation for the style, finish, or durability of the work turned out than that of C. West & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street. No eastern made carriage ever brought to this city was finer or better or more elegant in design and finish, than can now be seen at their establishment, made in their own shops. They also keep some of the finest eastern made carriages for sale to such as are prejudiced in favor of such. Their display of fine work is very large and well worth visiting by persons wishing to purchase. 7

Letters Held for Postage.—Freeman Wheeters, Kimmswick, Mo., 2; Benjamin Mottler, Buchanan, Pa., 2; Westtenfield & Gormly, Temperanceville, Pa., 1; Thomas Fox, Temperanceville, Pa., 1; Rev. Joseph Bohn, Temperanceville, Pa., 1; H. M. Morgan, New York, N. Y., 5; Henry Wallace, Broad Ford, Pa., 3.

The Singer

Manufacturing Co.'s silk twist and linen thread can only be purchased from

R. STRAW & Co.,
tf. No. 10 Sixth street.

For Sale.—Business property in Manchester, now renting for $1,000.00. Price reasonable.

RICHARD H. HUGHES,
tf. 124 Smithfield street.

Fancy and Plain Summer Tops can be got cheaper at Reno's terra-cotta horse, 41, Federal Street, Allegheny, than at any other house in the two cities.

The Flue Lining manufactured by Freeman Bros., as regards beauty of finish and proper size to suit the brick work, are certainly superior to anything else in either of the cities. James Reno, 41, Federal Street, Allegheny, is the general agent.

KEEPING THE HOUSE COOL.

Some of the Devices Whereby Heat is to Be Avoided.

The *Nation* is considering the way to keep our houses cool. The latest results are as follows:

The letter of our correspondent 'M. N.,' setting forth his determination to keep his house cool hereafter, and a method of his devising by which the end desired could be attained, has called out many responses, and among others one from a Philadelphian, who says that a perfect method has already been discovered by a fellow-townsman of his, and has been successfully applied in practice. 'By this plan,' he says, 'a cargo of fresh beef was brought from Texas to Philadelphia last August—a distance of 2,500 miles—costing but a pound of ice for each pound of beef so carried. And a line of steamships especially devoted to this trade is now being built to bring beef from that very remote point regularly to this and the New York market.' Again he says: 'Philadelphia has in use in one of her largest hotels an apartment of considerable size especially devoted to a keeping of its entire larder in a condition not surpassed in freshness by that recently culled from the gardens or brought from the market stalls. During the Republican Convention held here in June last, this wholesale refrigerator supplied all the guests of the hotel with provisions of all sorts, from tenderloin steaks to luscious strawberries. And, although thousands were daily fed at the table during this period, there were no occasions to go to market for extra supplies. Beef, poultry, and game, fish, butter, foreign and domestic fruits, eggs milk and vegetables of the most delicate nature, kept alike pure, sweet and fresh within its walls.' In a part of the city some distance from the hotel above spoken of there is, it is stated, an immense warehouse, capable of holding a ship's cargo if necessary, and in whose preserving rooms through all the torrid heats of July a temperature of forty degrees has been maintained. 'Butter in there is solid and firm,' says the correspondent of the *Bulletin*; 'cucumbers are as crisp as those pulled from the vines in October, and he goes on through a list of delicacies which, as he enthusiastically declares, are 'delightfully preserved and improved' by this cooling process. It is cheap, too, he asserts; nothing prevents a family even of limited means from having every room in the house, no matter how hot it is outside, at a temperature of fifty degress if they choose, and sleeping under a blanket every night of the year. The process is, in fact, nothing more than making an artificial winter by driving a current of air, by means of a fan, through a column or chest of ice,' and the very channels now in use in modern houses can be employed to cool them in summer as they are to heat them in winter. The current of air can be reversed by this mode to suit the change of season. Place the ice chest on the upper floor, insulate it and protect it from outside radiation. Put up in its vicinity a clock-work arrangement to drive the fan. Cheap, air, like shot, falls; and in falling, convey it by pipes to the stories below. Regulate the openings in each chamber by a series of registers, as you do the heat. Close doors and windows closed as in winter time to exclude the outside air, and an ordinary dwelling house can be kept at from forty-five to fifty degrees Fahrenheit as readily and at far less cost than keeping the same amount of space comfortable in winter by a heater in the cellar. A house supplied with this refrigerator would need only the next preceding 'Yankee invention' to be an earthly Paradise. That would be a sheet-iron cat, built in imitation of sheet-iron cat to be affixed to the roofs of houses desirous of possessing all the modern improvements. It is made of heavy sheet-iron, has an adjustable elastic tail, claws three inches in length firmly attached to legs moved by clock-work, and some internal machinery which causes it to make extremely provoking and irritating cries, which, while they persuit, on all the natural cats in the neighborhood who happen to be at large are, upon hearing them, in a manner compelled to the roof of the patient cat, and when assembled there to the number of one hundred they are destroyed in successive single combats and heard of no more. The writer in the *Bulletin* suggests that his method be tried in theatres and hospitals, and says: 'Think of what a blessing such a temperature would be to the sick patient tossing with fever in midsummer;' and he adds: 'Besides, the air in passing through the body of ice is not only chilled but disinfected, and to take it into the lungs is like quaffing a draught of champagne or inhaling the frosty atmosphere from a mountain top in October.'

FEAST OF JUGGERNAUT.

A Newspaper Correspondent at the Great Heathen Jubilee.

An Indian correspondent of the London *Times* thus alludes to this Hindoo feast at which he was present: "I saw nothing at all like licentiousness during my tour; and it is a curious fact that this is the one festival that empties all the zenanas. The women arrive in crowds, numbering from thirty to forty each, in some cases from long distances, each woman bearing her offering of rice, flowers, fruit, etc., for the god. No man dares to refuse his wife permission to assist in divine worship. Juggernaut, and it is possible that there may be improprieties in some way before the mass of the people reach home, though I am convinced that there is nothing of the kind to any thing like the scale supposed by many good people in England, and what there is must be apart from the festival. The temple is in a large enclosure, inside which I saw the wives highest up. The enclosure was literally filled with people, mostly, if not entirely, women and children, all stretched on the ground, asleep or trying to sleep. Not a foot of the enclosure was unoccupied. In front of the car there is a much larger space of ground open to the road, and it was similarly crowded, and so were the sides of the roads, highways and by-ways, for, I am sure, two miles. The full moon, shining from a cloudless sky through the picturesque bamboo, plantain, and cocoanut palm upon the white coverings—I can hardly say dress—and upturned faces, the latter the very picture of peaceful serenity, supplied light and shade for a picture to which the practical life of Europe has no counterpart, or anything at all approaching one. For about half a mile on each side of the car the center of the road was densely crowded with men of all castes and positions in life, laughing and chattering with a noise that resembled nothing so much as the distant roar of the ocean. And still the bands of women and children flocking in from every road that led to the temple and car; and right glad many of them seemed when they had relieved themselves of their loads and thrown themselves down at the road-side to gain a way the few hours before morning. Cooks and a thousand other articles for sale; several native Christian preachers denouncing Juggernaut sturdily, and no one interfering with them in the least; but in two hours all left quietly, and going away as quietly. That is the scene, roughly sketched, of the night before the bathing of Juggernaut. I do not think there is a people in the world who would have so patiently and so heard their God denounced in the very shadow of his Temple—on sacred ground certainly—on the night before his great festival. It is a marvelous scene, and would make the fortune of a good artist who could hit upon such a night for a sketch as a few friends and I had for a view this year. I am bound to say that I believe the festival to have been oftener dreadfully caricatured than even passably fairly portrayed in England. I am sure that if Dean Stanley had been present, and master of the Bengalee tongue, he would no more have preached to that people than I would."

Rare Chance for Speculation.

I have for sale 19 acres of ground, beautifully situated, only three minutes' walk from the R. R. station, and only one mile from city line. Price low.

RICH. H. HUGHES,
No. 124 Smithfield street,
Opposite New City Hall.
is

Time

Has proven the Singer to be the best sewing machine in the world.

R. STRAW & Co.,
tf. No. 10 Sixth street.

The Sewer Pipe manufactured by Freeman Bros., are equal in any way to that of any manufacturer in the world. James Reno, 41, Federal Street, Allegheny, is the general agent.

No More Smokey Chimneys.

The Lothair Ventilator and chimney top is guaranteed to cure all smoking chimneys, call and see it at Lacock, Hawthorn & Co., No. 47 Federal street, Allegheny city, Allegheny County. T&F

Persons of congestive habits of apoplectic tendency, should use Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cin., O. For sale by all Druggists.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

MARRIED

CRAWFORD—COLLINS—On April 23, 1872, by Rev. James A. Brandon, W. O. CRAWFORD, of Pittsburgh, and LYDIA MCL. COLLINS, of Allegheny city.

DIED:

SNODGRASS—On Sabbath evening, August 11th, 1872, at 7 o'clock, Mr. ROBERT SNODGRASS, aged 70 years.

Funeral from her late residence, corner of Wylie avenue and Congress street, this (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, by Pan Handle Railroad to Rochester. No. 4 fort of the enclosure was burned. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

GREEN—On Monday evening, August 12, MARY J. G., well-beloved wife of Geo. W. Green, aged 24 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 70 th street, Oakdale Station, on Pan Handle Railroad, on WEDNESDAY August 14th, at 2 o'clock, to proceed to Uniondale Cemetery. Friends of family are respectfully invited to attend.

BRENNAN—On Sunday evening, August 11th, CHARLES P., ORDEN N., aged 3 months and 9 days, and Margaret Brennan, aged 23 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 41 Third street, Allegheny City, this (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

FAIRMAN, TAGGART & CO., UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLE, No. 200 Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny City, where they keep on hand a large and well assorted variety description of Funeral Furnishing Goods at reasonable prices. Office open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished. my8

ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Hearse open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

CARRIAGES, $3. HEARSE, $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER, No. 117 Fourth avenue. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms Cash. jy14:y90

CHARLES, FEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. LIBERTY AND SMITHFIELD STREET AND CHERRY ALLEY, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, of every style, from $4 to $1000. Bodies prepared for interment, and Funerals conducted with all necessary Burial and Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night. my6:y90

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.90,
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
jy26:102 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

NOTICE.

Persons who prefer buying their trees at home, instead of from travelers, can rely on our stock of

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses, Small Fruits, &c.,

For the fall trade, being very large and superior.

JOHN E. & A. MURDOCH,
Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen,
jy3 112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Seeds, Plants, Flowers, Etc.

Our Catalogue of Vegetable and Flour Seeds, our Catalogue of Small Fruit and Price List, for spring, 1873, and our Catalogue of Ornamental, Flowering and Bedding Plants now ready, and can be had on application. Comments on Flowers, Baskets and Floral Ornaments, as raised in the finest style at short notice.

P. CUMMING & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. KNOX,)
ap14 62 SMITHFIELD STREET

MILLER & CO.'S
(BOSTON,) CELEBRATED
PIANOS,
first quality. They are unexcelled in tone, elegant in finish, incomparable in durability and simplicity of construction.
SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
136 Smithfield Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian Strings, etc. je27:172

FIRE CLAY
Water Pipes,
CHIMNEY FLUES
AND
Chimney Tops.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
Terms Cash. 123 SECOND AVENUE.

HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
COR. PENN AVE. AND SIXTH ST.,
je27 PITTSBURGH.

Best Yellow Pine Flooring
AT $40 PER M.
HOOP, JONES & CO.,
ap13 65 and 67 Sandusky street Allegheny City.

A PRINTERS ESSAY.

TO MISS CAT